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NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

UNRWA ACTIVITIES SAID AIMED AT ABOLISHING REFUGEE PROBLEM

Jerusalem AL-BAYADIR AL-SIYASI in Arabic No 26, 15 Sep 82 p 17

[Article: "UNRWA's Conspiratorial Role; Suspension of Rations Is Political Decision With Serious Dimensions"]

[Text] UNRWA, founded on a UN resolution and assigned a specific role vis-a-vis the Palestinian refugees, is now a party to the scheme seeking to abolish the refugee issue which symbolizes rights that have not been restored for many years.

This international agency, which is now disregarding the limits of its work, formation and humanitarian tasks, has been engaging for some time in actions hostile to the Palestinian people using numerous means that have been intentionally diverted from serving noble objectives.

UNRWA has entered as a direct party in a hostile assembly seeking to abolish the refugee issue which is troubling many of those who refuse to acknowledge the rights of these refugees despite their presence in numerous places as obvious evidence indicating that the issue has not yet been settled.

There are numerous malicious acts perpetrated by the agency's apparatus and headquarters in the Austrian capital. These acts meet with the goals of other groups who are scheming to abolish this issue and to erase the evidence, regardless of the different methods followed to accomplish this deed.

Recently, UNRWA began to reduce the number of Arab employees and the quantity of rations distributed to the refugees. It has also imposed on the camp schools measures which are premeditated and openly oppressive, instructing school management to build high walls around the schools. This needs no explanation or clarification. UNRWA has not stopped here but has begun to issue its instructions for the suspension of studies at various times. This is done in compliance with the schemes of other groups.

With the intensifying challenges facing the Palestinian people, UNRWA started at the beginning of this September suspending the aid rations--the only remaining indicative sign--under the pretext of directing its efforts

toward aiding refugees in Lebanon. This decision is not purely incidental and has come in the wake of lengthy discussions with numerous circles with the same goal, even though the roles are divided among them.

The decision to suspend the aid rations is a premeditated scheme that has not come out of a vacuum. It is a new addition to the endeavors seeking to abolish the Palestinian rights and a serious step on the part of this agency which insists on exceeding its limits and responsibilities.

UNRWA's claim that the suspension of these rations is for the purpose of channelling efforts toward aiding the refugees in Lebanon is false and untrue because the decision is an attempt primarily to abolish the refugee issue.

Our defense is not for the sake of the meager rations received by the refugees. Rather, we are defending a symbol which numerous circles are trying to strike down and so they can move ahead to impose solutions to a problem which the entire world is demanding be solved because this world is fully convinced of its justness.

By embarking on the implementation of this decision which is facing stiff resistance from the Palestinian masses, UNRWA is covering up what the refugee camps in Lebanon have suffered as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian war. Even though a large number of people depend on these rations, what is more important is that the decision is within the framework of attempts made by the Israeli authorities to empty and wipe out the camps and to resettle the refugees so that it may then tell the world that it has found a solution to the refugee problem.

The reply of the Palestinian people's sectors to the agency's decision has been emphatic. These sectors have exposed the objectives and dimensions of this decision, especially since it has been taken in the most critical phase undergone by the Palestinian issue at all levels. Contacts have been made between these various sectors to continue to exert pressure on UNRWA and to force it to back down on its decision. Sit-in strikes have been staged in various sites for the same purpose. Committees have also been formed in the camps to coordinate the efforts in defense of the rights and to foil the scheme in which UNRWA is participating.

Representatives of the Palestinian refugee camps on the Bank and the Strip have handed Peterson, the agency's deputy director of operations, a protest memorandum on the issue and have asked him to send the memorandum to (Riddick), the UNRWA commissioner general. Participating in the sit-in strikes are representatives of UNRWA teachers, services and worker councils. The memorandum demands abolition of the decision to suspend the distribution of rations and improvement of the other services which have deteriorated.

What is interesting in this decision is its timing, considering that it has come in the wake of the Palestinian-Israeli war. The decision represents the start of eradicating the Palestinian presence in the camps and of

terminating the issue, whereas the responsibility for this issue falls on the shoulders of the United Nations which is required to continue to implement its program for the Palestinian refugees until the issue is settled.

Numerous initiatives have been made and all have stated that the Palestinian people's issue is a refugee issue. The UNRWA decision comes to abolish this issue and to get rid of it, thus implementing the solutions that the hostile circles desire.

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PALESTINIANS URGED TO KEEP SETTLEMENT OPTIONS OPEN

Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Sa'ib 'Urayqat: "Palestinian-Jordanian Option"]

[Text] The political initiatives for solving the Palestinian problem have increased recently. There is no doubt that the ideas projected by King Husayn on the means to settle the issue are extremely significant. On the one hand, King Husayn has announced the possibility of solving the Palestinian problem on the basis of linking the West Bank and Gaza Strip with Jordan by way of a federal union. A few days later, King Husayn announced the possibility of linking the West Bank and Gaza Strip with Jordan via a confederation.

Before beginning to discuss this project, we must clarify these two political concepts because there is a vast difference between them. A federal or central union means in its broad sense the occasion whereby distinctive groups move to unite in a progressive movement that reconciles two different propensities, (with each one divided between the eagerness to maintain its identity on the one hand and the desire to join with the other in a collective organization on the other hand). Reconciling the opposites into federalism leads to technical--contractual or constitutional--systems that reconcile the two opposites to abide at one level and on a new basis founded on alliance. In a federal union, the identity of the member political units disappears replaced by a new international identity, namely the federated or centrally united state. In this form, the units composing the new structure lose their international identity and their presence among the world's states. But each unit continues to maintain its population and its legislative, judiciary and executive powers, except that at the same time there is a supreme state, namely the federal state which includes all the units, and has executive, legislative and judiciary powers, whose people comprise the citizens of all the member states and whose territories comprise all the territories of these states. All the units included in the federation and their populations are equal in accordance with the federal constitution. Under the canopy of the federal union, two kinds of sovereignty can be visualized:

Sovereignty Over External Affairs

Domestic Sovereignty

The sovereignty over external affairs is conceded to the federal state or the central government whereas domestic sovereignty is divided between the central government and the governments of the units included in the central union on the basis of certain conditions.

As for the confederation it is tantamount to a charter concluded by several political units to create a joint commission to act on behalf of the members in managing certain affairs, such as defense and the army. A confederation does not create a new international identity behind which the identities of the units concluding the charter disappear. Rather, each of these units maintains its full identity internally and externally and exercises the symbols of its sovereignty, such as dispatching ambassadors and concluding treaties. The commission is formed in the shape of a congress or a council comprised of the representatives of the member states. No unit abides by the resolutions of this body unless it approves them.

Thus, we can discern the vast difference between these two political concepts. We are not concerned here with rejecting or accepting these proposals. The East Bank on the one hand and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the other are tied by economic, social, political and historical relations whose significance nobody can undermine. Perhaps the importance of these relations and bonds is much stronger than some of us imagine.

What is required now is not approval or rejection of these proposals. Rather, there has to be real rapprochement between the Jordanian Government and the PLO in this phase in order to study all the aspects of these concepts, to agree on them and to crystallize the nature of the action in the coming phase, proceeding from a single fundamental premise, namely to get rid of the occupation. Consequently, we cannot call this scientifically the Jordanian option. Evidently, the option is a Jordanian-Palestinian option, and must be so. As we have already noted, the two sides, namely the PLO on one hand, the Jordanian Government on the other, must negotiate so that rapprochement may be realized and so that both sides may be able to project a clear fact which will be known as the Palestinian-Jordanian option. If this is done, the subsequent phase will be that of conducting a referendum among the population of both sides.

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ISLAMIC ACTIVITIES IN PARIS

Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Ibrahim Yunis: "Islamic Activity in Paris: Conference for Muslims Attended by Hilmi Murad, al-Tilmisani and 'Azzam"]

[Text] The conference was convened by the Islamic Council of Europe and by the Islamic League for Protecting Human Rights.

A major political Islamic conference is to be held in Paris on 22 September. The conference was called for by the Islamic Council of Europe and by the Islamic League for Protecting Human Rights. Both organizations have remarkable activities in Europe on behalf of Muslims and Arabs and [the cause of] human rights. Attending the conference from Egypt will be Dr Hilmi Murad, Mr 'Umar al-Tilmisani, Attorney Mahfuz 'Azzam and Ibrahim Yunis, representative of AL-SHA'B.

A new forum for protecting human rights in the Arab and Islamic world has been founded. It has been set up in Europe far from the tyranny of Third World governments and near the world press and the remaining forums of free thought and opinion in the world. This forum has been set up in Europe so it can address questions of freedom and human rights in all Arab and Islamic countries. The forum, which is called the World Islamic League for Protecting Human Rights, is chaired by the fighter Ahmed Ben Bella, leader of Algeria's Revolution and its first president after independence. Ben Bella had spent almost 15 years in protective custody. Other Islamic and Arab personalities with political clout are taking part in the league. Among them are Khalid Ishaq and Mu'azzam 'Ali, who are leaders from Pakistan; and al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, former prime minister of Sudan.

The driving force behind this league is Diplomat Salim 'Azzam who has been living in London for a long time. Mr 'Azzam had worked in the Saudi Embassy in Britain.

The league held a significant conference in Paris that was attended by thousands of Arabs and Muslims in Europe. It was attended by all judicial and humanitarian organizations in the civilized world and by a number of French and European personalities who are well-known for their attitudes on human rights. The conference received a message from President Mitterand welcoming it on French soil. Arab and Islamic countries had refused to have the conference held in their countries.

The birth of this new forum is a significant and a serious phenomenon. It is consistent with the spirit of the age, the age of human rights, and with the right

of every human being to live freely under normal laws and to enjoy the blessings of his society.

Freedom-loving supporters of this group or this forum who are in all countries of the world and are growing every day--and there are many of those supporters who have been victims of colonialist injustice, oppression and human despotism--are giving of their time, their effort, their money, their property and anything [else] they can give to protect human rights in general and to protect them in the countries of Arabs and Muslims in particular. In these countries instances of injustice have become frequent, and people can no longer endure them. In those countries people who are interned as well as those who are not are prisoners; cellars and towers are filled with people whose voices and moans are heard only by God and the sky. Thus, this became one more forum in addition to scores of higher forums that protect human rights.

This league which was not the brainchild of a king or a ruler is one for which Muslims have to fight.

Ben Bella Prevented from Going to Egypt

Although the league sent scores of telegrams and letters to Egypt concerning the remaining important questions with which the country was preoccupied last year, early this year and for a long period of time--such as the platform question, al-Sadat's assassination, the trials that were held, the clashes that occurred between the court [judges] and defense attorneys during those trials, the sentencing and the world-wide campaign calling for commutation or repeal of the sentence or for a new trial by an ordinary criminal court--the positions the league assumed to protect human rights have been courageous. These positions were accompanied by major informational campaigns, even though the league harbors no hostility to the regime in Egypt or to the president or to any regime. The league's only motivation is its wish to defend those who cannot defend themselves. The league's motivation is such that a delegation headed by Ahmed Ben Bella and including world-wide political, judicial and humanitarian figures was waiting for Egypt's approval to go to Cairo and meet with President Mubarak. But it was al-Nabawi Isma'il, of course, as minister of the interior who distorted the image, attitudes, history and intentions of those great men regarding human rights in Egypt and in the world. He was instrumental in preventing that meeting from taking place. It was a meeting that could have benefited truth and justice in Egypt; it could have also benefited the regime's reputation outside Egypt with regard to exceptional trials. This is because such trials any place in the world are an indication of a government's weakness, not its strength. Furthermore, the world's conscience is always on the side of a regime that respects the law and allows its adversaries to defend themselves in ordinary and fair trials in which all measures for a legal defense are guaranteed. It is the opinion of league members that warding off injustice is the duty of every Muslim whether the injustice befalls a Muslim or a non-Muslim.

The Story of Forming the Islamic League for Protecting Human Rights

This was the essence of the Islamic statement that was made by the Islamic Council of Europe. This was its understanding of human rights. In fact, the statement contended that this was Islam's general understanding of human rights. There is an honorable story behind the statement and the league which we relate here.

The Islamic League for Protecting Human Rights came out with this understanding from what it derived from the Islamic Council of Europe which was founded in 1973 in London. According to Diplomat Salim 'Azzam, who is originally from Egypt but who has lived in Paris and London for 25 years, the council appealed to a number of Islamic philosophers and scholars and asked them to meet and issue a statement on the occasion of the 15th century of the Hegira calendar. That statement would explain human rights in Islam as these are spelled out in the Koran and the Prophetic Tradition.

After deliberations that lasted 2 years the Council arrived at a text for this statement. [Council members] agreed that the statement be made at a public conference to which representatives of the press and the media in the world as well as people who are interested in human rights in general would be invited. [Council members] thought it best that the conference be held in an Islamic country, preferably an Arab Islamic country.

Diplomat Salim 'Azzam, the moving force behind the Islamic Council and the moving force behind the Islamic League for Protecting Human Rights said that he was asked to contact a number of countries that may agree to hosting the meeting. Among these 42 Islamic countries were Algeria, Sudan and Pakistan.

"We contacted Pakistan, and the president agreed to have the conference held there, but then fellow council members thought it best that the conference be held in an Arab country because human rights violations in those countries were frequent and hideous. The statement that would be issued by the conference would thus have an impact on these countries.

"Therefore, we expressed our regrets to Pakistan, and I traveled to Algeria and contacted President Chadli Benjedid. I had told him in a letter that the council wanted to hold a conference during which a statement would be issued from Muslim Algerian territory on the occasion of the beginning of the 15th century Hegira. This statement would proclaim the truth candidly, unequivocally, forcefully and quite freely. [I told President Benjedid that] Algeria's Arab and Islamic history and the history of the Algerian people's struggle makes us hope for this.

"At first the idea was welcomed. We were asked to provide details, and I did. Then I met Algerian officials at the Islamic Summit Conference in al-Ta'if. I was invited to attend that conference as an observer representing the Islamic Council of Europe. Algerian officials and I talked about everything in detail. We discussed human rights violations at that time: those committed by the Jews in Palestine, those that are taking place in Syria and what was taking place in Egypt. After lengthy discussions, however, we did not agree on holding the conference in Algeria.

"At the conference [in al-Ta'if] I met with our brothers, the Sudanese, and I submitted a request to President Numayri through Sudan's minister of foreign affairs. President Numayri accepted my request; the press in Sudan welcomed the idea; and a statement was issued by Sudan's presidential palace welcoming the conference.

"In March 1981 I went to Sudan, and we agreed that the conference be held in June 1982 in Friendship Palace. Then the date was changed to October. But Sudanese

[officials] did not reply and agree to the new date, particularly after news was received that al-Sadat would travel to Khartoum. I knew then that it would be impossible to hold the conference in Sudan.

"The Saudi ambassador in London then informed me that Prince Fahd had turned down [the idea of] convening the conference after the summit conference in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

"Because the Islamic Council of Europe is an independent council and does not take or receive any aid or assistance from any government and has no ties with any government, we decided to convene the conference in London, [and to stay] away from the Arab countries."

The Conference in Paris

"In July 1981 the French government informed us that it would welcome the conference in Paris. So I met with the French ambassador in London, and I gave him a letter to President Mitterrand. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs replied stating that [ministry officials] would be glad to meet with me, and an agreement was [eventually] reached. We began looking for a suitable place in Paris where simultaneous interpreting services would be available, and we finally decided to hold the conference at the UNESCO facilities on 19 September 1981 after UNESCO chief--and we thank him for this--succeeded in overcoming some obstacles."

The conference was held, and it was attended by Council President Ahmed Ben Bella, by the chief of UNESCO, by a number of personalities from the Islamic and Arab world, by Europeans who are interested in human rights and by representatives of the world press. Mr Fathi Radwan and Mr 'Umar al-Tilmisani were supposed to come from Egypt for the conference, but they were not able to come. Attorney Mahfuz 'Azzam did. The conference received a message from President Mitterrand expressing his esteem [for the conference]. No Arab governments were invited to the conference because of their human rights violations.

The conference was attended by 1,000 international figures, by representatives of Amnesty International and human rights organizations, by the World Council of Churches and by everyone who subscribes to what is called the conscience of humanity. The conference was convened, and liberals from all over the world demonstrated to cheer and salute the conference in the areas around the halls where the meetings were held. The conference communique was read by Algerian fighter Husayn Ayat Ahmed who was embraced by Ben Bella as he saw him for the first time after 19 years.

Ben Bella's Relationship with the League and the Conference

[Question] What is your relationship with Ben Bella?

[Answer] We met Ben Bella in London before the conference, and we presented to him our activities and our statement, and he promised us he would attend. He did in fact attend the conference, and he was one of its most remarkable participants. The conference began in the French capital under a world-wide campaign of information about the Koran. The chief of UNESCO spoke, and then Husayn Ayat Ahmed read the communique. Then al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the well-known Sudanese leader announced the [conference] recommendations, and then we called upon Islamic

governments to honor human rights and to apply Islam. We announced the establishment of an international Islamic human rights committee; its function would be to see to it that the conference communique is implemented. It would continue efforts to protect human rights and would cooperate with anyone in the world protecting human rights.

The general Islamic conference that will be held in Paris on 22 September will be attended by hundreds of important figures from the Arab and Islamic world. The conference will discuss the problems of Muslims wherever they live. It will issue recommendations that will have a significant impact on Islamic and Arab nations but not on governments that are isolated from their peoples. Egypt will be represented [at that conference] by its best men, even though that representation will be narrow because of the conference's capabilities and conditions. However, we are hoping for broader representation in future years. So long, until the next dispatch.

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ALGERIAN ARMS POLICY REVIEWED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 266, 18 Oct 82 pp 30-31

[Article by Muhammad 'Ali Qasim]

[Text] After relying almost entirely on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as arms sources since it became independent in 1962, Algeria has been showing for some time increasing interest in satisfying some of its defense needs from other sources, chiefly Western European states. Despite the fact that a basic arms deal has not yet been made between Algeria and these states, the many discussions now under way in this regard portend that Algeria will soon become a new addition to the list of Arab countries that have been striving for some years to diversify their sources of weapons and stop relying for their defense and military requirements on a single country to the exclusion of all others.

The diversification of sources of weapons is not a new Arab policy. On the contrary, there are now very few Arab states that limit themselves in procuring arms to one particular source, although the extent of diversification or arms balance, so to speak, varies from country to country, regardless of political, defense, and external orientations and international alliances. It is worth noting in this connection that almost the only time that an Arab country relied on a single source, whether Eastern or Western, was the interval between the mid-1960s and the beginning of the 1970s. During this period the efforts at building Arab defenses were characterized by the almost total dependence by Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and Algeria on the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc, while other countries such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia were relying on the West, particularly the United States and Great Britain, as their sole source.

However, this pattern of Arab armament did not continue very long. The 1970s were distinguished by an intensification of the two major trends and their transformation into the main characteristic of the orientation of the Arab armament market. On the one hand, the desire of the Arabs not to restrict themselves to procuring arms and other military equipment from a single traditional source increased...due to many political, security, economic and technological considerations. On the other hand, the past decade revealed the first signs that the era of "arms polarization" in the world, as it were, coming to an end due to the entry of many international

parties into the world arms market and their transformation into major arms production and export forces. These new international parties were not confined to the big industrial states in Europe, for example, but they included for the first time military industries springing up in a number of Third World countries. So France, Italy, Spain, and Brazil were transformed in the last few years into major arms sources, guaranteeing competition with the countries that traditionally and historically held the reins of power in this field. Indeed, they were superior to them in some cases.

As for the Arabs, diversification of arms sources indicated that a new era had begun in the relations of the Arab world and its international alliances. The main effort in this field was naturally focused on arms cooperation between the Arab countries and the other states that did business with them. Thus, the first sign of the shift was the inauguration of the Egyptian policy formulated by the late President Anwar al-Sadat at the beginning of the 1970s when the disputes between Cairo and Moscow intensified and terminated in the elimination of the latter as the sole source for satisfying Egyptian military needs. The efforts at diversifying Arab arms sources were naturally not all motivated by purely political considerations. Some of them were based on technical, technological, and defense considerations because of the increasingly strong belief that appropriate weapons had to be obtained regardless of the sources. Among the practical consequences of this policy, for example, was Iraq's decision to establish significant arms cooperation with France and Brazil. This was also the case with Syria's obtaining various French weapons and Libya's obtaining French, Italian, and Brazilian arms in addition, of course, to the recent example lately reflected in Jordan's turning to build an advanced air defense network.

Algerian Reliance on Soviet Arms

Up to now, Algeria has been one of the few Arab countries to rely almost exclusively on Soviet weapons to meet its defense requirements, with the exception of a few small and marginal deals made with Western European countries in the last few years. The arming of the Algerian forces was extremely dependent on Soviet support. The significance of this support can be clearly seen from a quick glance at the nature of the equipment of the Algerian forces today. That is by virtue of its receiving various kinds and classes of Soviet arms and equipment whose export is restricted to Moscow's key friends in the world because of their newness and qualitative importance. Algeria was among the first Arab countries to receive from the Soviet Union T-72 attack tanks, which are considered the most recent Soviet tanks now in operation. Algeria is also the only Arab state currently using patrol boats (corvettes) equipped with missiles of the Nanushka class (it is one of the latest classes of Soviet missile boats and the most advanced). Furthermore, the Algerian Air Force now relies on different kinds of new Soviet fighter planes, including Mig-23s and Mig-25s intercept planes, and Mig-27 and Sukhoi-30 attack planes in addition to Mil-24 attack helicopters.

Actually, the first signs of diversification were evident at the beginning of the 1980s, although the equipment was limited in the early stage solely to non-combat and unessential items. At that time the U.S. Department of Defense announced it was studying an Algerian request for 6 heavy transports of the Hercules C-130 class.

Toward a More Balanced Algerian Policy

It is impossible, of course, to separate the change in Algerian armament from the general political and economic circumstances. Since the change is taking place in the midst of a comprehensive Algerian program at the international level that began to crystallize a few years after President Chadli Bendjedid came to power, it reflects the apparent determination of the Algerians to pursue policies and international alliances that are more balanced as between the Eastern and Western blocs. This course of action became clearer after the last presidential elections in France which resulted in the victory of the current socialist president Francois Mitterrand and the subsequent improvement in political and economic relations between the two countries. The development of these Franco-Algerian relations was logically followed by a similar strengthening of military and arms cooperation between the two sides. Nor was it a surprise to learn several weeks ago that the Algerian government was studying the possibility of entering negotiations with France on an agreement (to purchase) different kinds of French arms and equipment for the various branches of the Algerian Armed Forces. The announcement came after President Mitterrand's government expressed its desire and willingness to study "positively" all of Algeria's arms requests. This was regarded as an important shift in traditional French policy on this issue, for it recalled France's past refusal to supply Algeria with arms ever since it won its independence at the beginning of the 1960s.

An Important Deal With France Expected

At a time when the type of equipment Algeria may decide to buy from France is not quite clear, defense sources in Paris think it likely that Algeria will concentrate on vital kinds of new French weapons which have already achieved important successes from the standpoint of export and use abroad, especially in the Arab world. These sources have singled out the following as possible points of discussion between the two parties:

- (1) Advanced fighters of the Mirage-2000 class, which are now being produced by the Dassault Breguet Company and which have been sold thus far to India and Egypt and may also be sold soon to Iraq.
- (2) Various types of helicopters, especially attack helicopters designed to combat tanks, e.g., the Gazelle helicopter which is equipped with anti-tank Hot missiles.
- (3) Anti-aircraft systems, including the Crotale anti-aircraft missiles, which have been sold up to now to a number of Arab countries, notably, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt.
- (4) Anti-tank guided missiles of the Hot and Milan classes. These missiles are widely used by many Arab states, including Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, and Morocco.

Negotiations With Brazil and Other Countries

Algeria's efforts at diversifying arms sources are not currently limited to France. Brazil is a principal supplier. Both parties have been studying for some time the possibility of concluding their first arms cooperation deal through the purchase by the Algerian Army of Brazilian-manufactured military equipment. It is in this respect, in the same situation as an increasing number of Arab armies that obtained Brazilian weapons in the last few years. The expected Algerian-Brazilian deal will comprise a variety of weapons estimated to cost 400 million dollars. It will probably include armored cars of the Cascavel class, Urutu troop carriers, and Sucuri tank destroyers in addition to field guns, rockets launchers, and other kinds of supplies.

Algeria is now interested in a number of European countries besides France as well as Brazil that produce a variety of land, sea, and air weapons which the armed forces may deem it worthwhile to procure in the future. Recent dispatches have not yet clarified details concerning the Algerian attempts now under way to sign some arms agreements with Italy, Spain, Belgium, and Austria. These countries have recently begun to appear in the front ranks of arms exporters to the Arab world.

All this does not mean, of course, that Algeria has decided to abandon its Soviet weapons. On the contrary, military cooperation between the two sides is still continuing, just as the Algerian Armed Forces will continue during the coming years to obtain additional significant quantities of Soviet weapons and equipment, including tanks, fighter planes, missiles, and warships contracted for in accordance with previous deals and agreements. However, it has also become clear that the Algerian arms picture will differ considerably in the near future from that which prevailed up to now. The same situation holds for the Iraqi, Libyan, and Egyptian armed forces as well. It is not unlikely that the expected future picture will include in its details some of the latest weapons produced in both the East and the West alike.

5214
CSO: 4404/42

LAW DISCRIMINATING AGAINST RELIGIOUS SPEAKERS CRITICIZED

Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Sep 82 p 14

[Article by Muhammad 'Abd-al-Quddus: "Laws Issued in Egypt for the First Time To Imprison Mosque Speakers; Scholars Attack these Laws, Request Their Repeal"]

[Text] One of the drawbacks of Dr Fu'ad Muhi al-Din's cabinet is the fact that the prime minister has imposed strict restrictions on prayer leaders and preachers to prevent the truth from being spoken in mosques which have always been the center of every nationalist activity against tyranny and colonialism. For the first time in Egypt's history several laws have been issued allowing the imprisonment of mosque prayer leaders if they make any statement criticizing the state or any resolution or law. This is something that never happened before, not even in the days of colonialism and not even in the darkest of ages.

[I ask the reader] to read with me the new text of Article 201 of the Penal Code which was issued by Dr Fu'ad Muhi al-Din.

"Any person, even a clergyman performing his duties, who delivers statements in a place of worship or at a religious gathering containing censure or criticism of the government, of a law, a statute, a presidential decree or any action by a public administration agency, or any person announcing or promoting anything comprising the above will be punished by imprisonment and a fine of no less than 100 pounds and not more than 500 pounds or one of these two penalties. If force, violence or threats are used, then the punishment is imprisonment."

There is another article that allows for imprisonment of mosque prayer leaders and preachers; it is Article 98 of the Penal Code which was devised by the government. Its text is as follows:

"Anyone who uses religion in a spoken or written statement or any other means of communication to promote or advocate extremist ideas with the intention of arousing civil strife, degrading or detracting from any of the divine religions or their sects or damaging national unity or social peace is to be punished by imprisonment for a period that is not less than 6 months and not more than 5 years or by a fine that is not less than 500 pounds and not more than 1,000 pounds."

Imprisonment for Anyone Who Criticizes Explosion in Sewage System

A few eminent scholars reviewed these strange laws, declared their absolute rejection of them and called for their immediate repeal. His Eminence al-Shaykh

Muhammad al-Ghazali said, "The new articles that have been introduced into the Penal Code contain suspect and unreasonable terms. It is true that personal insults and deprecatory political statements should be avoided in the Friday sermon, but the sermon should not avoid making an objective evaluation of public activities.

"Article 210 contends that criticizing the government or any action taken by a public administration agency subjects the person who makes that criticism to punishment. Accordingly, a prayer leader at a mosque may be imprisoned if he expresses his disapproval of the explosion that took place in sewage pipes, if he criticizes the administration for allowing garbage to pile up in the streets, if he attacks immodest songs, thinks that some laws are in conflict with Islamic jurisprudence or criticizes the misconduct of an official."

His Eminence al-Shaykh al-Ghazali wonders, "Any citizen is allowed to use various forms of expression to criticize [anything with which he disagrees]. How then can a prayer leader be singled out and denied this right even though his job is one of the noblest jobs, that of using wisdom and good advice to call upon people to worship God? How can the contemporary status of the mosque be less than the status it enjoyed during the days of the British and French occupation and all the ages of tyranny? If we were to consider our immediate and distant past, we would find that the mosques were the true guardians of the nation's liberties, dignity and steadfastness in the face of its enemies. It is known that mosques, and foremost among them is al-Azhar, had taken notable positions in resisting the French and British occupation. In all the ages of occupation, the mosque was never isolated from public life; nor was the mosque ever prohibited from declaring its hostility to tyranny and to aggression against the country."

Beware of Ambiguous Statements

His Eminence al-Shaykh Muhammad al-Ghazali affirms that the mosque must continue to present the full image of Islamic precepts which make no distinctions between faith and law or between worship and conduct with others. It is known that Islam is a religion and a state of being and that any attempt to fragment or divide it is totally objectionable.

The eminent scholar cautions against ambiguous statements, such as "promoting extremist ideas," which are included in these curious laws. Some people think that promoting Islam and asking that Islamic law be applied constitute extremism and provoke civil strife. Can anyone who calls for Islam to be respected in the law be accused of extremism and fomenting civil strife? These articles are actually ambiguous and disturbing and can be used to destroy the future of Islamic missionary activity. Therefore, we are asking that these laws be repealed.

His Eminence al-Shaykh 'Abd-al-Ghaffar 'Aziz, dean of the Islamic Missionary College summarizes the destructive consequences of these laws in several points.

1. Many students of al-Azhar are staying away from the college for missionaries and many Islamic preachers are staying away from the Friday sermon lest these laws be applied to them.
2. Preachers are not speaking the truth, and people who do not speak the truth are mute devils; they neither enjoin goodness nor forbid evil.

3. Some preachers moved by their fear of these laws may feign and dissemble and thus lose the respect people have for them.

4. Anyone who adheres to truth and is not intimidated by the new laws will be subjected to considerable harrassment, chief among which will be imprisonment and the payment of a fine.

5. Religion will become completely separate from life, and the Friday sermon will not concern itself with the problems and conditions of the public.

We contend that these laws are bad because they are unconstitutional. The constitution guaranteed people freedom of thought, and according to a well-known judicial principle a lower law is declared null and void if it conflicts with a higher law. Finally, we are awaiting the opinion of the shaykh of al-Azhar and the minister of religious trusts on these laws.

8592

CSO: 4504/9

AYATOLLAH RUHANI DENOUNCES REGIME'S OIL POLICIES

GF151530 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text of cable by Grand Ayatollah Mehdi Ruhani to President Khamene'i--date not given]

[Text] Hojjat Ol-eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran: In your meeting with the administration officials of the Oil Ministry you said: "We sell our oil below OPEC benchmarks in order to rid the Third World from the economic pressure of the colonialists." What a pity: You surely know that OPEC was the achievement of the long struggle of our nation and the people of oil-producing countries for obtaining their just rights against the dictates of oil companies. Therefore, any step toward weakening or dissolution of OPEC is a direct service to the plundering companies.

You surely know that the main customers for the Middle East oil are the industrialized countries and their companies. Breaking the oil prices and forcing oil-producing countries into competition by selling cheap oil will not lessen the burden of the Third World countries but will put on sale the most precious natural wealth of a number of the Third World countries to the advantage of the colonialists.

You probably know what such an act will do to our country's economy and how it will make our nation poor. You may know that such a dangerous game with the destiny of a country is going on under circumstances when the majority of the Iranian people in the country lack the most basic sources of income and that over 1 million Iranians, forced out of the country and made refugees due to the oppression of the ruling government, are living under the most adverse conditions on handouts from the Catholic Church.

Your should realize that the Iranian nation will not forgive those who have made the political and economic life of Iran such a toy. Beware and do not do things that will not leave a road of retreat for anyone. Peace be upon those who follow the right path.

[Signed] Mehdi Ruhani, the leader of Europe's Shias, Paris.

CSO: 4600/104

IRAN

'NVOI' ON U.S. EFFORTS TO TOPPLE IRANIAN REGIME

TA192034 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT
19 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "America's Anti-Iranian Policy"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: According to reports, Reagan signed a decree according to which an extraordinary situation is declared in relations between Iran and the United States. As we are aware, when the struggling student followers of the imam's line exposed the nature of the U.S. spy den in Tehran, the former U.S. President, too, simultaneously with declaring an emergency situation, adopted other decisions as well against revolutionary Iran.

Be declaring that so-called emergency situation and by other political, economic and military measures, the United States strived and is striving to stifle our nation's revolution and to install an Americanized regime in Iran. The implementation of this Satanic plan has so far been continued by Washington. The Americans have announced that they intend to pursue a policy that will lead to establishing a compromising regime in Iran compatible with the so-called interests and values of the United States. In order to achieve this aim, the United States has intensified its extensive subversive activities within our homeland. For this purpose, the Americans have at their disposal their wide network of spies and agents in various government organizations and institutions. The organizers of the plot against the revolution and our Islamic Republic, relying on this wide network and by exploiting the problems stemming from the plots of the counterrevolution and dregs of the former regime, want to emasculate our nation's revolution, particularly its popular and anti-imperialist aspects.

Imperialist elements, by raising anti-Soviet slogans and by incorrect interpretations of the neither East nor West slogan, strive to deprive our nation and revolution of its true friends and their support. All these U.S. elements enjoy the internal support of certain persons in the Islamic leadership whose words present themselves as supporters of the imam's line, but who indeed back capitalism and exploiters and the plunder of toilers, and who want to maintain the oppressive social and economic system in the country. And from their point of view the meek must remain meek.

The danger of that group of elements of the counterrevolution and America who, having changed color, have entrenched and are entrenching themselves

in government organizations is not minor in connection with preventing the unity of all true revolutionary forces that are followers of the imam's genuine line. These elements want to separate the true revolutionary forces from each other, to weaken them and then to destroy them, and to impose on our people a system that supports the major capitalists and large landowners, namely an American system.

For example, pay attention, Reagan announced: Although the Iranian crisis has diminished it has not been totally resolved. Iran's domestic situation is uncertain. War between Iran and Iraq is continuing, and complete normalization of diplomatic and commercial relations between America and Iran needs time. In fact the Americans need time to continue their anti-Iranian plots. In addition to various conspiracies, plots and obstructions, the Americans have launched an extensive psychological war with the aim of drawing some of the countries of the Middle East and Asia into these Satanic plans against Iran. For example, no day passes without certain items being concocted in the pages of U.S. newspapers with the aim of drawing these countries into implementing subversive activities against revolutionary Iran. By resorting to a series of conspiracies and ploys, they provoked Iraq into imposing an aggressive war on our nation. Now, too, they are striving to involve some of the dependent and subservient Arab regimes against our nation. But will world-devouring America achieve its desired results?

All the true revolutionary forces that are followers of the imam's genuine line have risen to crush America's plots. The mam has said: One should not forget that we are at war with America. By foiling the plots of imperialism and its elements within the country, our nation is consolidating its revolutionary gains step by step, and no Satanic measure by America can prevent our nation from traversing this path.

CSO: 4600/104

NABAVI COMMENTS ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

GF171840 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Exclusive interview with Behzad Nabavi by unidentified KEYHAN correspondent-- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] You should of course ask the brother followers of the imam's line about the reasons for the action. However, as far as I know the reason for such a brave act by our brothers which has been recorded in our history was an attempt to show their objections to the United States and the policies of the interim government. The conditions under which the den was occupied were bad ones. The United States, which had been pushed out of the door, was trying to return via the window. The interim government was trying to improve relations with the United States, the internal social situation was bad and the society was becoming ungovernable.

I personally believed in the trial of the hostages. Of course not a trial leading to their executions or a prison sentence. If these hostages were to be tried for espionage then executed or put into prison then the same would have had to apply to member of many other embassies in Iran and other countries for the same crimes. God willing, the time for the punishment of these spies and all international oppressors will come. I believed in their trial politically, that is to say indicting them, announcing their crimes in a court, possibly an international one, where there would have been representatives from various countries. They would have been released after the trial. This was my personal opinion which at the time I considered to be correct but with more thought, and I recognized its effectiveness later, a quick ending of the entire hostages issue was best when it had achieved its desired goals. These were the fall of the interim government, ending internal chaos the disarming of the leftist, counterrevolutionary and hypocrite groups, the exposing of all the multinational characters and finally all the political and economic results which led to a move toward self-sufficiency and the breaking of ties with the United States.

All these goals had been reached, therefore it was necessary to release the hostages as quickly as possible. We, of course, did not realize this at the time and were thinking of a trial for them but this needed a long period of time which would have made international plots against us possible. Therefore, keeping the hostages was an unwise thing and because of this the

leader of the revolution with his foresight issued that historical order putting the issue in front of the Majlis for debate and they in turn on the basis of the imam's opinion passed their judgment to the government which put it into effect. Now that we look at this, we realize that we did the right thing.

On the subject of the Algerian accord and looking at the objections of those opposing it, he said:

I, not because I was the one who signed the accord, but from a legal point of view was the representative of the Islamic Republic and signed the Algerian accord [as published]. Contrary to Bani-Sadr's uproar, this accord was not legally binding for the government and had not been approved by the Council of Guardians. The government on the basis of its Shari'a duty intervened and signed the accord. I still believe that this was the best solution for the issue, not because I signed it, but because of the conditions and our capabilities to end the hostage issue.

CSO: 4600/104

VELAYATI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PDRK, TURKEY

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with 'Ali Akbar Velayati on 20 October 1982; place not specified]

[Text] Political Service of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI--Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's foreign minister, had a special interview yesterday with the political reporter of JOMHURI-YE ESSLAMI newspaper and answered questions in regard to the meeting with the people's Imam, the purpose of the Turkish foreign minister's visit and the result of the North Korean mission to Iran.

Issues Discussed at Meeting With the Imam

The minister of foreign affairs in regard to his recent meeting and the issues discussed with the people's Imam said: "In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: We paid a visit to the Imam to submit the report of the result of our trip to the United Nations, my speech to the United Nations and the meeting with the foreign ministers of the other nations and high ranking officials of the United Nations. I mentioned to the Imam the attitude of the other countries towards the Islamic Republic's mission. I mentioned that those who mainly praised my speech were the third world nations and the Africans. For example, after my speech to the United Nations, 250 representatives of other countries, of varied ranks, congratulated me on my speech and the Islamic Republic's position. This was an unprecedented gesture by so many. The main thing was that the gesture was chiefly made by the Islamic nations of the third world and Africa. Also significant was the sensational demonstration and support of the Islamic student society in the United States and the unsuccessful efforts of the hypocrites in creating disorder. Also, our decision in the coordination office of the nonaligned movement to determine a date for the meeting of the heads of this movement in Delhi and the extraordinary session of the foreign ministers in Nicaragua. In this meeting, I was accompanied by his excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Fakhr Rohani, the Iranian ambassador to Lebanon. I mentioned to his holiness the Imam, some of the sacrifices made by this ambassador. I told the Imam about the Lebanese crisis. While there were fire attacks from the land and air in West Beirut where our embassy is located, our ambassador was one of the few who did not leave although our embassy was hit by rockets and its building was damaged. Even our ambassador's car was hit by bullets and mortar shells while passing through the streets of Beruit. At one point he dictated his will via the

telex machine and remained in Beirut with extraordinary courage and fulfilled his duties. His holiness the Imam appreciated his deeds. Then the people's Imam indicated that the ambassador was being truly religious when he did not leave the scene of the action to attend to religious affairs and teachings, as some were saying religious people should do. It is truly religious to remain at the scene so courageously, and the Imam said the ultimate guardian is ultimately responsible."

Purpose of Visit by Foreign Minister of Turkey to Iran

Dr Velayati, in answering the other question of our reporter about the purpose of the trip of the Turkish foreign minister to Iran and the issues discussed in these negotiations said: "The Turkish foreign minister has come to Iran according to my official invitation and the purpose of this trip is for the expansion and strengthening of bilateral political, economic and trade relations between the two countries.

"In the few months that Iranian-Turkish relations were expanded, we have had many exchanges with each other. In foreign policy, we believe in giving priority to establishing relations with Islamic nations and neighboring countries. Turkey is our neighbor and we have had many joint historical precedents. These travels and negotiations are made for establishing and expanding the feeling of neighborliness which is one of our aims. Our negotiations the other day were solely based upon the Iranian-Turkish bilateral relations."

North Korean Delegation's Trip Results

The minister of foreign affairs in response to the last question of our reporter about the results of the trip of the high level North Korean delegation to our country and whether any agreements were signed said: "The result of the trip of the North Korean delegation to our country was positive and useful. This delegation was headed by the speaker of the SPA of North Korea. The delegation was in Iran at the invitation of Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani. In principal, we have good and developing political, economic, and trade relations with North Korea. North Korea is in agreement with us on many political views and we are having trade exchanges with each other. Some delegations have traveled from Iran to North Korea and from North Korea to our country. In regard to the political nature of the recent delegation which has come to Iran, naturally economic affairs were not extensively discussed and the principal meetings and discussions were all based on political grounds."

9815
CSO: 4640/18

'IRAN CLANDESTINE' ON LACK OF RESPONSE TO BAZARGAN

GF160710 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: It has been 2 months since Bazargan sent his letter to Rafsanjani. However, none of the leaders of the so-called Islamic regime has dared to completely answer issues raised in this letter. Neither Meshkini, who thought he had thrown the best punch at Bazargan, nor Karubi, who opened his mouth and emptied the garbage, or Rafsanjani, who described the animalistic regime as the best democracy in the world, nor even Imam Khomeyni, who has no competition in being a charlatan--he can portray day as night and the moon as so dark that everyone becomes amazed--or any of the mullahs dared to say that the fruits of the Islamic Republic of Mr Imam have been anything but blood and destruction, overcrowded jails and cemeteries, long lines and shortages, high prices and unemployment, homelessness, repeated slogans and a black future. To avoid giving an answer and not mix the excrement anymore, they have jumped from branch to branch and have left the letter of the old guerrilla, well-spoken engineer, the refugee Bazargan unanswered. Of course the truth has no answer. Saying: We are travelling in bulletproof Mercedes Benz because we are targets and this is a source of pride, and Bazargan, who is not a target, does not ride in bulletproof cars and this is a source of shame, is not an answer. Bazargan has said many things which he himself will have to answer for as well. However, since he is a refugee and the Free Voice of Iran would not say where he is, even if we knew, we decided to do something so that Hojjat Ol-eslam Rafsanjani would not have to shout in the cold weather on Friday and harm his true worship by complaining about people and criticizing Bazargan behind his back, nor would Imam Khomeyni have to go through the pain of leaving the confiscated house in Naivarun to go to Hoseyni-ye Jamaran and fool the people. It looks like even Mr Imam will not be able to untangle the issue. He would not dare to. Does Khomeyni, who for years said that the regime of Shah destroyed the country and killed thousands of Iranian youths, dare now to claim that he has been constantly thinking of the development of the country since his arrival and has defended the life of the youth? He will have to show examples. He does not say anything because with all his malice he still does not know how to get rid of the issue.

Had Khomeyni, who for years shouted and moaned about the arrests and harrassment by the shah's government dared to say that in the regime of the Islamic Republic no one has been arrested, tortured or murdered, he would have at least had to make such a claim for the sake of pushing the enemy out of the way. Irrespective of all his impudence, he has been unable to make such a claim because there are 120,000 people sleeping in his jails. Of course they have to sleep standing up because they have no space. Among every 100 Iranian families there is at least one member praying for Mr Imam in his jails. Everyone you look at is suffering. According to the guardian, the regime has decided to periodically send prisoners to the fronts for exporting the imam's revolution because of the large number of prisoners.

If Khomeyni had dared he would have at least shown a strong verbal reaction against Bazargan and would have come to the arena with all the cheek and impudence of mullahs and recited his claims, thus showing the old guerrilla what he is made of. The reason why he is stumped is because the opponent has used a trick which has no counterattack. Mehdi Bazargan has in fact trapped Mr Imam saying: Until I let go I swear on your head that I will not let go. This means Bazargan did not wet his feet without learning how to swim. He may have pondered all the angles of the issue for weeks before he decided to write the letter to Rafsanjani in a manner that Khomeyni, irrespective of all his slyness, cannot answer. In other words, Bazargan has done something, the effectiveness of which he was sure of. Even though his letter looks daring on the surface, it is in fact written in a very conservative manner. The old guerrilla knew what he was doing and who he was dirtying. The former prime minister knew that he was dishonoring the bankrupt imam. He knew that he was dishonoring the bankrupt imam and that the bulldozer will be stuck in the potholes of the trap of the head of his interim government.

May God protect all humans from the blight of Satans.

CSO: 4600/104

IRAN

'IRAN CLANDESTINE' ON KHOMEYNI'S SON EMBEZZLEMENT

CF150523 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Ahmad Khomeyni has embezzled public funds in Iran. While rain and snow covers our country and some of the mountain roads have been closed the clandestine [as heard] Voice of Iran Radio reported that Ahmad Khomeyni has pocketed the regime's budget for road construction and maintenance. Because of this roads are currently closed and the Ministry of Roads and Transportation of Khomeyni's regime has no budget left to pay the salaries of bulldozer drivers and road workers or purchase bulldozers and road-clearing equipment.

The report by the radio states that Heyran Pass on Astara-Ardabil road and Asalem-Khalkhal roads are currently closed and that there is a severe shortage of road-building equipment in Iran. The machinery formerly in use has been taken to the war fronts where the majority of them have been damaged and destroyed. Voice of Iran which was being jammed by the transmitter of Khomeyni's regime added in its report: The transportation minister of the regime has been unable to fulfill his past promise to purchase new road-building equipment because the ministry has no budget for this task either. It seems that the transportation minister has not informed Khomeyni about the latest embezzlement by his son Ahmad, since it has been said that he was an accomplice of Ahmad Khomeyni in pocketing the ministry's budget.

CSO: 4600/104

TEHRAN ARABIC ASSAILS SAUDI ROLE ON GULF WAR

GF200750 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Since Saddam launched his (?treacherous) aggression against the Islamic Republic, the Saudi regime has not stopped providing unlimited support to this aggressor. If we want to count what this regime provided Saddam with during the war, we will need big volumes.

This is not a secret we are revealing. The Saudi regime (?of Fahd) has admitted dozens of times--through its officials--its unlimited support for the Saddam regime. The Saudi regime opened for Saddam the doors of its airports and seaports for Soviet and Brazilian tanks which were carried by Saudi vehicles directly to the battlefields via the Western desert. Saudi Arabia was the first country which provided financial support for the Iraqi rulers after the war fully consumed the [Iraqi] public treasury.

On orders of Washington, this regime provided its ally in Baghdad all the hard currency it needed in order to buy the destructive weapons which went up in flames on the war front and added a new fire to the flame of the war.

The policy of the Ba'thist enemy at the beginning of the war focused on the principle of continuing the war with great ferocity in order to force the Iranian revolution to surrender. This vile policy needed somebody who could provide it with money, with media [support] and with military equipment. So Saudi oil money was the solution to all the problems that could obstruct the course of the war. This money was converted into huge salaries to the agent officers. Moreover a huge sum went to purchase destructive weapons and acquire military equipment and ammunition. The other part of the Saudi money went to the pockets of the owners of the newspapers and the mercenary journalists who praised the Baghdad regime to the point that they tried and then wrote about its fake victories until they made [this regime] believe that it is the victor in the war and thus they brought to themselves [word indistinct]. The Saudi support for the Iraqi rulers reached a point that it began to mediate between the latter and the big arms companies in the world. The Saudis became agents to the Black Qadisiyyah, thus ignoring all the values and sacred principles. This is the truth of the Saudi regime, and this is the truth about its firm relations with the Ba'thist regime in Baghdad.

This truth contradicts the image which the [Saudi] regime wants to reflect. This regime wants to appear as if it were a peacelover, keen on the blood of the Muslims and after putting out the fire of the war. The latest support by this regime is the visit of Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Algeria in order to force the Algerian Government into resuming its mediation to end the war.

With huge confidence and frankness we address [the Saudis]: Do not trouble yourself and undertake this trip, and do not become preoccupied with peace because peace begins with stopping your support for the Saddam regime. Had this regime been faithful in its intentions it would have not allowed itself to provide aid to the aggressors, nor would it have intensified the way by providing weapons, military equipment and money to Saddam in addition to encouraging Saddam to continue the war and to continue ignoring the rights of our Muslim people in Iran. Had there been no Saudi encouragement and had there been no French and British backing, the war would have not taken place, nor it would have last so long.

Moreover, Saddam would not have dared to undertake such an aggression had there been no guarantees by its allies--in Saudi Arabia and in Europe--that they would provide the aid and backing which he needs. The Saudis have proven how correct this fact is. The Saudi regime honored all its commitments to the Iraqi rulers. This [Saudi] regime provided the most [available aid] to the aggressors and it was the first country to back them in the conferences and the discussions.

These [Saudi] stances completely contradict its false efforts to establish peace in the area. Those who want peace do not make war last long. Had the rulers of Saudi Arabia realized this fact, they would have chosen one path or the other: Either support the aggressors to the very end or support efforts that ensure peace and stability in the region.

CSO: 4600/104

IRAN

REGIME ACCUSED OF SELLING OIL TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AT DISCOUNT

GF211951 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister arrived in Iran at the head of an economic delegation. Since Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i announced that the Islamic regime will be selling oil to the Third World countries at prices below that of the international market, several countries have sent their ministers and representatives to Tehran or have started negotiations with officials of the regime through their ambassadors.

These countries include: Yugoslavia; the PRC; Sri Lanka; (?Comoros); Pakistan and Hungary. Cheap oil deals between the regime of the Islamic Republic and the Israeli Government are made through Holland. The agriculture minister of Khomeyni's regime told the Hungarian finance minister yesterday: Iran and Hungary can have close economic ties. He replied: Expansion of the ties between the two countries is one of the aims of the delegation's trip. Our commentator had the following to say:

Compatriots can themselves judge that the meaning of expansion of ties between the two countries is purchase of cheap oil from the Islamic Republic. What we had heard was a statement by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i concerning cheap oil for the Third World. It looks like the Second World, the communist world and Soviet satellites, are the ones who are receiving this oil. The regime of Khomeyni which is neither East nor West, has defined its position in forcing the Second World on the Iranian people instead of the Third World.
[passage indistinct]

CSO: 4600/104

BRIEFS

SHIRAZ PLANE CRASH--Compatriots. Ten (?days) ago we informed you that a passenger plane had crashed as it took off from Shiraz and its passengers had been killed. This airplane was flying from Shiraz to Bandar 'Abbas when Bandar Pahlavi was announced erroneously. It may be recalled that this airplane was piloted by Captain Eskanderi from Shiraz, and was bound for Bandar 'Abbas when it crashed near Darab. The Khomeyni regime has not announced the cause of the crash. But Iranian air pilots who have sought asylum outside Iran say that internal unrest and lack of coordination in the administrative machinery of the Khomeyni regime is the cause of disruption in the affairs of the airline. These pilots have stressed that there is no guarantee of the safety of the passengers on the routes of the Iranian National Airline.
[Text] [GF190923 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 18 Nov 82]

IRAQIS IN KUWAIT SUPPORT REGIME--The Iraqis who reside in Kuwait have expressed their full support for the establishment of the Islamic revolution Supreme Council in Iraq. They expressed hope that the Supreme Council will achieve its goals by liberating the Iraqi Muslim people which are chained by the ruling regime in Baghdad and achieving its salvation from the Iraqi war.
[Text] [GF210752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Nov 82]

ENVOY TO MALTA--6 Nov, IRNA--Iranian Ambassador to Italy and also accredited to Malta Gholam 'Ali Heydari Khaehpur on Thursday presented his credentials to Maltese President [words indistinct] the ceremony the Maltese president appreciated the Iranian establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries and called for expansion and strengthening of the bilateral ties in diversified ways. In response the Iranian envoy said that his country is ready to expand its relations with "free" countries in the world including Malta. Referring to the world conspiracies against the Islamic revolution, the Iranian envoy said the Muslim nation of Iran is firmly determined to (?counter) all such plots. In the [words indistinct] Khaehpur referred to the just stand of Iran against the Iraqi aggression. [Text] [LD070230 Tehran IRNA in English 0939 GMT 6 Nov 82]

DELEGATION CONCLUDES MALTA VISIT--Belgrade, 6 Nov (IRNA)--The Iranian commercial delegation concluded its visit in Malta on Friday. In that visit, the Iranian mission, headed by Deputy Commerce Minister Ghanimi Fard, met with the Maltese deputy prime minister, Foreign Minister Trigona, and other officials. The two countries agreed on expanding commercial, industrial and economic

relations. An agreement was signed for cooperation in textile industry, and the purchase of industrial equipment, cooperation in ship-building and repair, were discussed. [Text] [LD070230 Tehran IRNA in English 0937 GMT 6 Nov 82]

TRADE DELEGATION TO MALTA, AFRICA--Tehran, 1 Nov (IRNA)--A Commerce Ministry delegation headed by the ministry's deputy for foreign trade, Hojatollah Ghanimi-Fard, left Tehran for a tour of three African countries this morning. The Iranian delegation is scheduled to visit Malta, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar and hold talks with officials of these countries concerning expansion of economic and trade relations. [Text] [LD011110 Tehran IRNA in English 0940 GMT 1 Nov 82]

CSO: 4600/104

FINANCE MINISTRY MANAGER DISCUSSES COSTS OF WAR

Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew No 45, 11 Aug 82 pp 10-12

[Interview with Ezra Sadan, Finance Ministry general director, concerning the aftermath of the war by Ya'ir Ben-David; date and place not specified]

[Text] Apparently, while the cannons roar, not only the muses are silent, but the adding machines as well. The information "greyout" at the battle-fields in Lebanon during the first days of the war has passed on to the Finance Ministry in Jerusalem in so far as all figures concerning the war's costs are concerned. Amounts mentioned from time to time, as frightening as they may be in size, have still not been officially confirmed in whole or part by the Finance Ministry. Yet, there is much surprise and concern over the additional economic measures taken by the ministry to fund these expenditures.

We requested that Professor Ezra Sadan, general director of the Finance Minister, clarify these matters in an interview for Bamahane.

[Question] Professor Sadan, is there already an official estimate of expenditures for the war thus far?

[Answer] There is no official estimate or conclusive summary of the cost of the war. This is not only due to the fact that the war has not yet ended, but because the concept of "war expenditures" is itself very complex.

There are three types of war expenditures involved; Man power is one. Depleted inventories are another. Cost estimates are complicated by the fact that replacement parts or items are frequently of different generation and price. There are also indirect expenses incurred, because the economy functions at a slower pace during a war. While these expenses are not especially large, they are difficult to estimate.

[Question] Various figures have appeared in the media. Does the Finance Ministry have an up to date figure?

[Answer] I'd rather not discuss specific figures. I am prepared to repeat what has been published in the newspapers, a figure in the vicinity of IS25-30 billion. You must understand that this is a general estimate of

expenses incurred during the war, not necessarily including expenditures yet to be made this year. Some may occur this year, some next year, perhaps two years from now. These estimates include expenses in the first two categories only, not indirect expenses.

[Question] At some point in the future will it be possible to reach a more or less exact figure?

[Answer] The concept "exact" is inappropriate here. Even in a laboratory, only approximations are achieved. How much more so here, in dealing not with laboratory conditions but with a real situation.

Our measurement will be as precise as it should be, not more or less so. Such evaluations may be rapidly achieved. It should be realized, however, that there are questions far more important than measurement of costs. The real question is what to do now after the war: return to the previous situation or go on to a new one? Does the situation necessitate printing a large amount of money, or will it improve by printing less? Do the results necessitate a larger budget or a smaller one, etc. Thus more than one evaluation is needed. Such things can't be measured in centimeters or kilograms. This applies even more as regards the lesson learned from the war. Different people learn different lessons from the same event.

[Question] What will the time-frame for evaluations be?

[Answer] Several months, not long.

[Question] Are there already evaluations of effects on the military sector? This is, after all, a topic which is easier to calculate: a specific number of missiles fired, a specific quantity of fuel utilized, a specific number of tanks out of operation...

[Answer] Yes, there is such an evaluation. These figures are not publicized for a very simple reason: Such information can be translated into numerical values which are kept secret.

[Question] For security reasons?

[Answer] Yes I'm not implying that it will remain secret for a long time, but it isn't up to the Finance Ministry to publicize such figures.

[Question] What steps have been taken thus far in order to cover these expenses?

[Answer] Steps must be aimed toward reducing public and government demand. We have actually taken steps in two directions: steps aimed at reducing the public's disposable income through the War Loan, changes in subsidy policies, and changes in indirect taxes such as value added tax and import duties. These are steps which should reduce, as I said, public pressure on goods and services, freeing resources for defense.

The second move includes steps which should bring about a reduction of public sector expenditures. At this stage we have frozen the commitments of civilian offices in the government, and we hope to achieve a savings of several billion [shekalim].

[Question] Can we expect an Israeli request for increased U.S. aid in light of the war?

[Answer] Our requests to the United States are not made on a single year basis. I have no doubt that as a result of the war and another phenomenon which strongly affects the Israeli economy: the crisis in European economics, there will be a difference between our actual request for U.S. aid this year and the forecasts made for this year one year ago. These differences will not be small, but they won't upset the apple cart either. It won't be anything extreme. I want to reemphasize that the economic request to the United States and the presentation of Israel's economic problems to the Americans is not made on a single-year basis. The war is a significant factor, but clearly does not change the entire situation.

[Question] Professor Sadan, is it possible at this stage to evaluate the influence of the war on Israel's balance of payments and GNP?

[Answer] There has been a considerable amount of damage to the GNP and a negative effect on the balance of payments. Imports will increase to a certain extent while we will not experience the predicted growth in exports. The truth is that it is very difficult for me to evaluate the form that damage to next year's exports will take. As I said, in Europe the situation is very difficult. The Europeans are our most important customers. We export several billion worth of goods and services to Europe. If they are in a weak position, they don't buy as much as they do under normal circumstances. Moreover, the values of the European currencies in relation to the dollar have gone topsy-turvy. The dollar, formerly worth KM1.75, is now worth about DM2.50. An Israeli exporter receives DM in exchange for his products and purchases raw materials in dollars.

This pressure has undoubtedly had an adverse effect on the balance of payments. It will be difficult to differentiate between these effects and those of the war. But both together adversely affect the balance of payments. I emphasize that there will be a negative effect, but that does not mean that the apple cart has been upset. Israel does not face a dramatically dangerous situation.

It is important to make this very clear. There are problems, serious ones at that, but things shouldn't be overdramatized.

[Question] Will the forecast damage to the balance of payments lead to new restrictions on imports of consumer items?

[Answer] It should be understood that import of consumer items to Israel is a minor factor. Some 80 percent of civilian imports are raw materials. It is possible to delay the entry of raw materials to Israel, but this

cannot be achieved for consumer goods. Consumer goods are particularly obvious. Automobiles are a case in point. Despite their great visibility, their weight as a factor in total imports is, and I emphasize this, very small. If one wishes to restrict imports to Israel, restricting import of automobiles won't change a thing. When the government took steps to ease the import of consumer goods, it was claimed that it carried little weight. Today this claim still holds true. If change can't be brought about by making it easier to import consumer goods, then clamping down will not be productive either. This is not the real issue, which is raw materials. We have made these 3 percent more expensive. There is an import levy on everything.

[Question] Are such levies, to which the public refers as "Peace for Galilee," such as the levy on sales of stocks, temporary measures, to be lifted when the war expenses have been met, or permanent measures?

[Answer] There should be a distinction made between temporary measures, and those intended as relatively long-term. The 15 percent value added tax will remain, though perhaps not forever. It could be lowered or raised, but one may assume that it will remain at 15 percent for a long time unless something unexpected occurs. On the other hand, the Compulsory Loan is a one-time levy which employees will stop paying at the end of 10 months.

[Question] What about the levies on the sale of stocks?

[Answer] I would prefer not to discuss that. The decision to embark on this policy was not made lightly, nor will it be revoked in such manner. However, the situation involving value added tax, which involves a relatively stable market, which is volatile or has the potential to be volatile. While stable taxation can be maintained for extended periods in one form or another, with the stock market one just doesn't know. The levy on stocks should not be compared with the "Peace for Galilee" loan. The latter is clearly defined as a temporary measure. Neither should it be compared with the travel tax, which will be in effect only until the end of September.

[Question] Professor Sadan, will the process of reducing inflation continue or has the war put an end to it?

[Answer] The war has not ended it, but makes the situation more difficult. Undoubtedly, the war will make it impossible for us to achieve what we wanted in this area. That is clear. There are other factors, but the war is a serious one.

[Question] In more real terms, won't the rate of inflation this fiscal year be lower than during the past two years?

[Answer] There is a great difference between last year's inflation rate and that of the previous year. The question is, will this year's rate be closer to last year's rate or that of the previous year. We don't know. We fear that we will not achieve what we had hoped for.

[Question] To what extent will the war influence inflation in coming years? Will its effect last only a year or will it be greater?

[Answer] If the economy is organized in such a manner that concessions are made on the demand side, both in private and public consumption, would we overcome the difficulties created by the war, the negative influence will be minor and spread over a long period. However, if such concessions are not made and the problems created by the war are not solved gradually, and thus far we see no such concessions, then...

In any event, we foresee the effects, including the effects of inflation, spread out over a period of more than a year.

[Question] In recent years there has been a certain reduction in the amount allocated to defense spending in the state budget. This has even led to controversy between the Treasury and the Ministry of Defense. In view of the war, will the trend toward reducing the defense budget continue?

[Answer] There is a multi-year plan, however the war could lead to reorientation in certain areas. Still, as a general rule we will continue to follow the plan in one form or another. It is difficult for me to say that the war has altered the concept.

[Question] If I understand correctly, the war has not resulted in alterations to the defense budget policy which has been in effect up to now?

[Answer] I expect that readers of BAMAHA will grasp that even though there is a war going on, we don't necessarily plan greater defense expenditures. The opposite could be said: The military actions and the diplomatic moves accompanying them are intended to strengthen Israel and remove stumbling blocks, economic as well as others, and I emphasize "as well as others." War was not declared in order to remove an economic obstacle, but a situation is changed and it improves. When a situation improves, a policy of increased defense spending is not necessarily required. Moreover, there is a period of reorientation following operations in which new tools are used for the first time. During this period of reorientation there will be increased spending to improve inventories. Will the long-range level of spending be greater or smaller? I expect that the war, which I view as successful and which I hope, will end up a political success as well, will prove itself thus partly by obviating future need for a higher level of defense expenditure, and leading to more moderate spending.

Outstanding military personnel say that this war prevented a war with Syria. I'm not saying that this is its major aspect, but it is a serious one. From an economic point of view, if a war with Syria has been prevented, we will spend much less than we would have. In other words: The limited expenditures in the framework of this campaign prevent the heavy expenditures which a war with Syria would have entailed. I'm repeating things that I've heard from knowledgeable sources.

[Question] As regards reserve duty, we have been told by military sources that IDF will see to it that the burden is divided as equitably as possible

among the population. Will the Treasury do the same for the economic burdens of the war?

[Answer] Since you brought up military reserve duty: Several thousand essential workers have been let out of the army, not on the basis of equal sharing of the burden. I say this not because I wish to challenge it. No, I want to say that reason must prevail in dealing with the division of the burden. There are workers who are essential at industrial plants, plants which might be forced to shut down or whose production might suffer without such workers. When they are freed from military duty, you don't ask if they have carried their share of the burden or not. They were removed during a period of actual battle because the economy must be kept going.

This time we did everything within our power to divide the burden, and we did something even more important: We divided the burden on the basis of a fundamental public agreement, with the consent of all concerned. It has been approved by the Coordinating Body for Economic Organizations which represents the industrialists and businessmen and by the Histadrut which represents employees.

[Question] How, then, do you explain the story in the papers about a mathematical study which revealed that the higher one's salary is, the smaller the relative payment to the Compulsory Loan?

[Answer] That was the work of an accountant. As soon as you fall into the hands of an accountant, the calculations become too precise. What this accountant is trying to say is that the portion deducted is not considered as earnings, and is therefore not taxed. This was done based on complicated considerations. When all is taken into account, there is no choice but to build the loan as a portion of non-taxable earnings, perhaps rendering the degree of fairness not quite absolute. At any rate, the calculations of accountants are long-term. For the short term the calculation is: High earners pay more.

[Question] What about cuts in subsidies?

[Answer] Cuts in subsidies are unpreventable. The government must reduce its expenditures in several areas, the most important being expenditures for public consumption, meaning government agencies. But this isn't enough. Cuts must also be made in what are termed transfer payments or subsidies.

[Question] Will the treasury take measures to compensate the weaker economic strata?

[Answer] Such measures exist in the present framework.

[Question] Professor Sadan, has the Finance Ministry not, in effect, hitched a free ride on the war in order to totally cancel subsidies?

[Answer] As I noted, a situation could have arisen in which the Finance Ministry would have been forced to adopt similar measures to those adopted in

the framework of financing the war. However, such a situation did not arise, and the actions taken were really due to the war. Had there been no war, these steps would not have been taken.

[Question] Following the Yom Kippur War, a series of economic benefits were made available to soldiers who served in the war, such as loans to self-employed whose businesses had suffered, or educational grants to drafted students. Does the Finance Ministry intend to create similar programs for soldiers who fought in the Peace for Galilee War?

[Answer] I think that the comparison is unfounded. I have avoided dealing with exact numbers, but it should be clear that the Yom Kippur War, unlike this war, had, from an economic standpoint, an impact not 10 or 20 percent greater, but one several times as great. Thus, the measures being taken by economic agencies, led by the Finance Ministry, in the aftermath of the Peace for Galilee War are on an entirely different scale, not only quantitatively but qualitatively as well. Measures are underway to make things easier for self-employed small businessmen and they will continue, but these are small-scale undertakings, certainly not on the scale of post-Yom Kippur War programs.

[Question] To conclude, Professor Sadan, has the agreement, the first in many years, between the Finance Ministry and economic bodies, particularly the Histadrut, concerning the Compulsory Loan signify the beginning of a new era of economic understanding and monthly wage agreements?

[Answer] The fact that there is less unrest than previously indicates that things are moving toward a businesslike direction. This doesn't mean there is complete agreement, but that the disagreements, haggling and even fist-cuffs are at a more acceptable level and aren't turning into media events.

There is complicated negotiation underway concerning wages in the public sector. It is being carried out quietly so that it will lead to an agreement.

[Question] Is this due to the war?

[Answer] It is due to the fact that although one can criticize many qualities in the Israeli public, when it must this public unites rather than fragments. This is to be congratulated.

8770
CSO: 4423/217

POLITICAL GUIDANCE TO ARAB TEACHERS

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR SAVA. — A demand that the Ministry of Education take a clear stand on how Arab teachers should behave politically was made on Tuesday by 165 Arab teachers and Scout leaders who attended a seminar at Beit Berl, the Labour Party college.

The teachers are concerned about how they should react when there are demonstrations and other protests in Arab villages over such issues as the massacre in Sabra and Shatilla, or on Land Day. If they participate in demonstrations, they fear they may lose their jobs. If they don't, they will be considered traitors in their own community and

will lose credibility with their pupils.

They pointed out that religious elements are gaining increasing influence over the youngsters in the Arab sector, and that teachers are losing influence because they are afraid to take a stand.

The Ministry of Education offered no clear answer. Emanuel Kopelevich, director of the Arab Education Department, said the general goal of the education system is to prepare Jewish and Arab children to live together in peace. Beyond this, each teacher has to decide for himself.

This didn't satisfy the teachers who repeated their request that the Ministry establish clear guidelines.

CSO: 4400/83

NEW WOMEN'S CORP COMMANDER

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

Sgan-Aluf (lieutenant colonel) Amira Dotan has been appointed commander of Chen, the IDF's women's corps, and promoted to the rank of aluf-mishne (colonel), the IDF spokesman has announced.

Dotan, who replaces the outgoing Chen commander Aluf-Mishne Dalia Raz, was born in Tel Aviv in 1947, holds degrees from Ben Gurion University in behavioural sciences and clinical psychology.

She began her IDF service in 1965. She has been an officer in the military police and in the reserve mobilization branch, and has taught in various army courses.

She is married and the mother of two daughters and a son.



Aluf-Mishne Amira Dotan

CSO: 4400/83

HANDLING OF WEST BANK UNREST SCORED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Nov 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The Festering Wound"]

[Text]

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Balfour Declaration was marked, as is already habitual in the West Bank by sporadic and violent protest.

But in the past fortnight violence in the territories has become so commonplace we are becoming inured to it.

On Tuesday the army lifted curfews it had placed on two refugee camps in the West Bank which had been in force for seven days. It takes something of an effort already to try to envisage what a week of being confined inside one's home and prevented from going to work or attend school must mean to individuals and families.

The unauthorised destruction of property — whatever the outcome of the contested question of ownership — in the heart of Hebron by settlers from Kiryat Arba also passed this week without much notice. The settlers were able to dismiss the intervention of the local military commander with a sneer and apparently intend to continue creating facts at night when the press cannot be as easily summoned.

The stone-throwing attacks on Jewish settlers and the injuries are part of the cycle. The settlers, for their part, are also ready to resort to violence to ensure that they get their way.

The settlers, to be fair, are quite reconciled for the most part to this continuous conflict. In fact some of the more extreme among them would welcome an escalation which would provide them with the pretext they seek to act directly against the civilian Palestinian population. Some of them would like to expel large numbers.

Most believe, however, that with the passage of time the Arab population in the territories will either acquiesce to the settlers' presence or give up their struggle for their own national identity and just go away.

The problem is not only the apparent naivety of this belief — which most of the settlers admit is founded on Divine intervention — but what is happening to Israel as a whole as the nation drifts down this road which, by no stretch of the imagination, can even pretend to be coexistence.

Are we really expected to become indifferent to nine-day curfews, weekly deaths and injuries in clashes with Israeli soldiers, and unexplained booby-trapped IDF grenades on a children's soccer field in Hebron?

CSO: 4400/83

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ON SECURITY DETAIL--Responsibility for security arrangements at educational institutions, including school defense, will be transferred from parents to students. The Security Unit at the Ministry of Education and Culture has decided that, with the implementation of the recommendations of the interministerial committee which examined security at educational institutions, it is possible to free many parents from the responsibilities of guard duty, and transfer these duties to students in upper grades, who will use technical devices. The committee was appointed by the minister of education and culture, Zevulun Hammer, who presented his recommendations to the government. The director of the Security Unit, Mordechai Shefer, said that implementation of the recommendations, likely to begin in the coming school year, will measurably improve the security arrangements for schools. It was reported that the Ministry of Education plans to increase the awareness of teachers, parents and students about the importance of security in educational institutions. Technical security devices, such as electronic alarm systems, will be increasingly used. Some 8,000 teachers will be trained in the use of revolvers and thousands of boarding school students, grades 10 through 12, will be trained in the use of rifles. [Text] [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Aug 82 p 5] 8770

EW EXPORT POLICIES--Defense Ministry and Trade Ministry officials have recently been holding discussions concerning policies for the export of advanced electronic weapons. There has been recent interest on the part of various groups abroad in the possibility of obtaining electronic systems and weapons systems developed by Israel and proven in the Peace for Galilee operation. Potential buyers revealed that they are prepared to submit orders for large sums of money. At the Ministry of Trade and Industry there is a trend supporting taking advantage of the present situation to give an additional boost to export of electronic systems and weaponry. The growth of these exports will prevent the sharp drop in total exports which was indicated in the months preceding the outbreak of the Peace for Galilee operation. A decision was therefore reached to hold discussions with the Defense Ministry in order to formulate a policy for exporting of electronic products and weapons systems which would not be harmful to the defense network. Several of the electronics and metals producers which supply the defense network have started preparing plans for considerably expanding production. They are prepared to invest large sums of money to increase production. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 82 p 10] 8770

DECLINE IN EXPORTS--During the first 6 months of this year Israeli exports dropped 5 percent to a total \$2,500 million, due largely to a 22 percent drop in diamond exports. There was a 2 percent increase in industrial production. Despite Finance Ministry efforts to reduce consumption, imports of consumer goods were 7 percent greater from April through June than from January through March. The growth in the import of automobiles by 22 percent is particularly noteworthy. These figures were announced by the Central Bureau of Statistics yesterday. Import of capital goods increased by 37 percent. Total imports declined by 3 percent in the second quarter of the year to a total \$1,965 million as a result of a \$138 million drop in gasoline imports, while imports of other products rose. Gasoline imports' share in the total trade deficit dropped 80 percent in 1981 to 50 percent in the second quarter of 1982. There was also a 5 percent drop in exports from April through June. The trade deficit stabilized at \$790 million in the second quarter of 1982, down from \$794 million during the same period last year. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Aug 82 p 10] 8770

JERUSALEM DISTRICT POPULATION--The JERUSALEM POST has said that in 8 years, the Jewish and Arab population of Jerusalem district, both its east and west sections, will be equal. (Shamiryahu) Cohen, the Jerusalem District director at the Israeli Ministry of Housing, has stated that at present, the Jewish population constitutes 53 percent and the Arab population 47 percent, pointing out that Jerusalem's Arab population amounts at present to 283,600 people and Jewish population to 320,950 people. Cohen has claimed that after the unification of Jerusalem in 1967, the city's demographic balance began to tilt in favor of the Arab population. Whereas the Arab population growth has stabilized since that time at a rate of 3.7 percent annually, the Jewish population growth dropped from 2.9 percent in 1967 to 1.7 percent in 1980. Cohen also said that since 1967, the city's population has increased by nearly 100,000 people and that 28,000 housing units must be built by the end of this decade. [Text] [Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 23 Sep 82 p 4] 8494

EXPLOSIVES DETECTION KIT--Haifi--Even minute traces of explosive materials can be identified easily through the use of a compact test kit, developed jointly by the Israel Police and the Rafael Armament Development Authority. Perfected in the laboratory and proven in field operations, the kit is now available commercially. In order to find out whether explosive materials have come in contact with any surface, paper "detection buttons" are rubbed over it. A drop of reagent then applied to the paper will produce a color change, if the answer is in the affirmative. By comparing that resultant color to a chart included in the kit, the type of explosive that has been detected can be identified. Two major categories of explosive materials are covered by the kit's capabilities; the one includes TNT, picric acid and so forth, and the other nitrocellulose, dynamite and smokeless powder. [Text] [Jerusalem INNOVATION in English No 82, Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4400/83

HAWI DISCUSSES CURRENT POLITICS IN INTERVIEW

Paris REVOLUTION in French 22-28 Oct 82 pp 22-23

[Bernard Umbrecht interviews Georges Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party: "To Unite Lebanon against the Occupying Forces"]

[Text] Georges Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, answers our questions about the election of Amin al-Jumayyil and his policy, conditions for the reestablishment of unity and the sovereignty of Lebanon.

[Question] What do you think of Amin al-Jumayyil's election and of the policy followed by the new Lebanese president?

[Answer] These presidential elections cannot reflect the true balance of forces in Lebanon. Furthermore, neither can they reflect the people's wish given the conditions under which they took place, namely, the Israeli occupation and American pressures embodied by Philip Habib's plan. It would have been totally impossible for Bashir al-Jumayyil and, later, his brother Amin, to be elected had these conditions not prevailed.

However, it would be a mistake to consider these two elections under the same light. If Bashir al-Jumayyil was the Israelis' candidate, the same is not true of Amin. In fact, the assassination of the first elected president was only the dramatic and inevitable outcome of a set of illusions concerning Israel's true will and its desired role in Lebanon. Bashir al-Jumayyil, as well as a large section of the Lebanese bourgeoisie--including the Phalangist Party and the Christian bourgeoisie--deceived themselves as to the scope of Israel's territorial aims in Lebanon.

Israel goes so far as to question the independence, unity and very existence of our country, a fact which goes far beyond the hope of said bourgeoisie as it wants to take advantage of the Israeli aggression to chase the Syrians and the Palestinians, then to eliminate the Lebanese Left, thus creating a disequilibrium in the internal denominational relations in favor of a Christian hegemony, following which Israel would withdraw unconditionally. Moreover, Sarkis, the former president, had previously indicated that he had American guarantees for that withdrawal. Therefore, Israel's true aims helped create dissensions among the allies of yesteryear, to the extent that, as a threat, Israel made public a meeting between Bashir al-Jumayyil and Menachem Begin, a meeting termed stormy. It is all these facts which lead to

the accusation that Israel was the organizer of Bashir al-Jumayyil's assassination, without, to be sure, clearing American imperialism, especially knowing the close ties between Israel and the United States, particularly during the war in Lebanon.

The Israeli aggression against Beirut on the very day of Bashir al-Jumayyil's assassination, the ensuing horrible massacres and the haste with which the Israelis accused the Phalangists of being the perpetrators of these massacres are so many proofs of the responsibility of Israel and of the American collusion in the assassination and massacres.

Consequently, the Lebanese are deeply concerned over the desire of Israel to maintain Lebanon in a permanent state of war in order to place it totally and lastingly under its control. In view of this situation, there arose a patriotic feeling, an awareness of the need to unite to prevent both a constitutional vacuum and a relapse once again into civil war.

Thus, the consensus surrounding Amin al-Jumayyil represents a facet of that patriotic feeling founded on the independence, freedom and democratic development of our country. That consensus is at least the wish of our people and the true significance of the new balance of forces resulting from the occupation, independently of the new president's intentions and, above all, of his possibilities.

[Question] What are the conditions for the reestablishment of the country's unity, integrity and sovereignty? How can democratic forces contribute to it?

[Answer] Today, the main task of the patriotic struggle is to reestablish independence, unity and sovereignty in Lebanon. It is a rough and lengthy task which demands various forms of struggle, without exceptions. It also implies that all the energies and potential of our people and their friends in the Arab and international community be used to liberate unconditionally and without counterparts all the Lebanese territory under Israeli occupation and to impose legal power over the national territory as a whole.

This means the recapture of the positions of the Arab retaliatory forces who have accomplished their mission in Lebanon, a solution to the problem of the Palestinian presence which under present circumstances and balance of forces can no longer exist in its present form--the more so as it had no reason to exist in its previous form.

The struggle against the Israeli occupation and for the liberation of the occupied territory must be the main rallying point of all the Lebanese anxious to build a free and independent Lebanon. All the forces can find and complement each other again on this common ground.

However, it is also the authorities' duty to mobilize all political, diplomatic and other talents to reach this national goal, as it is the duty of the opposition to arm the largest segments of the population, and this in all domains, to fight against the occupation and free the country.

There is no contradiction between those who are calling for the political boycott of the occupying forces and for the withdrawal of these forces and those who call for resistance by the most radical means.

As for us, we are working for the maximum strengthening of all these segments as well as supporting any positive initiative of the authorities.

As for our struggle against the occupation, we are bringing together successfully all the energies of the working class, farm workers, revolutionary intellectuals, youth, women and students, all engaged in the same struggle against the occupation.

We are calling on all the revolutionary forces to use arms to chase the occupying forces as well as defend the right of any Lebanese patriot to fight for this mission.

Thus, as we can note, the heroic operations of the "Patriotic Front for the Resistance" are widening and increasing in all the occupied regions.

[Question] Has the situation stabilized in Lebanon following this period of massacres and the arrival of the forces of intervention?

[Answer] No, the situation did not return to normal and, undoubtedly, the authorities will have great difficulty accomplishing that. The main reason is due to the Israeli occupation itself, to Israel's goals and to its conditions which, in turn, fan internal contradictions in Lebanon. Israel will exacerbate all these contradictions by relying on its past ties and creating new ones.

The new authorities are encountering serious difficulties all stemming, far and wide, from the Israelis. To the problem of the submission of the armed forces to the legal authorities are added those of both the ghetto conditions to which they reduced the regions under their control--with all the political objectives which this concealed--and the opportunity for personal and material profits which this situation offered a few people. This is as true for Lieutenant Saad Haddad and his clique as for the parties of the Lebanese Front. The new power will also have difficulty overcoming the old order, particularly in the army, for events showed that it included real forces in close collaboration with Israel.

Following the great world movement condemning the horrible massacres, dangers persist. Repression under all its guises continues in Lebanon. It is being pursued against civilians in Palestinian camps as well as against Lebanese nationwide. This repression conducted by the Israeli army, with militia directly under its control, is being continued under various forms by the Lebanese army which coordinates its operations with those of the occupation forces. An important international movement must still exercise its pressure to put an end to these extortions.

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OPPOSITION LEADER INTERVIEWED

[Place of publication unknown] AL-INQADH in Arabic No 1, Jul 82 pp 26-36

[Interview with Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Maqaryaf, secretary general of the National Front; date and place of interview not specified: "The Front and Characteristics of New Beginning in Opposition Activity"]

[Text] "The front is open to all on the basis of their national identity."

"There will be no dialogue and no reconciliation with al-Qadhdhafi."

"The people of Libya are rejecting al-Qadhdhafi because of his crimes."

"Libya now is like a boiling cauldron: there is no security; the economy is in ruins; the treasury is bankrupt; and chaos is everywhere."

"Al-Qadhdhafi is the most dangerous client serving the enemies of our nation."

"Al-Qadhdhafi personifies brutality and destruction, and the Libyan people are victims."

"Al-Qadhdhafi has lost the justifications for his survival; the signs of his downfall are numerous."

The editorial staff of AL-INQADH was able to conduct this exhaustive interview with the secretary general of the National Front for Rescuing Libya. This was the first interview of its kind, and it lasted for many hours during which many important questions were discussed throughout the scene of action between the continents of the world. More than one staff member and correspondent of AL-INQADH took part in writing and preparing this interview. Amidst all our obligations, which did not allow us to work on this project without interruptions, we were able to put this interview together. In this interview we tried to present to the readers most of what we think are issues that interest our readers. We wanted this interview to be one that would be appropriate to the informational and revolutionary function of the magazine. We wanted it to be an incentive to those who wish to take action. We wanted it to correct facts so we can remove the reasons for suspicion that some people are trying to place at the front's doorstep or attribute to its active members. Our purpose in all this is the national interest: the interests of Libya and its people to whom we owe a great deal.

Basic Facts about the Secretary General of the Front

--[He is] Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Maqaryaf.

--He was born in 1940 A.D.

--He graduated from the College of Economics and Business at the University of Libya in Benghazi in 1962 A.D.

--He completed his graduate studies in Britain.

--He served as a faculty member at the College of Economics and Business in the University of Libya. Then he served as deputy director of the college until July 1972 A.D.

--In July 1972 A.D. he was appointed chief of the Accounting Office (with the rank of minister), and he remained in that position until November 1977 A.D.

--In November 1977 he was appointed ambassador in Libya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in May 1978 he assumed his position as ambassador to the Republic of India where he remained till May 1980 A.D.

--On 31 July 1980 he announced he was resigning his position as ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Libya, and he announced that he was joining the Libyan opposition abroad.

--Ever since announcing his resignation al-Maqaryaf has granted a number of press and television interviews to a number of Arab, European and American newspapers and magazines. He was also interviewed by Sudanese and American television.

--He took part in establishing the National Front for Rescuing Libya, and he was elected its first secretary general.

--He took part in establishing the International Afro-Arab Committee To Counter al-Qadhdhafi's Terrorism. This committee called for a universal trial for al-Qadhdhafi. Al-Maqaryaf is now serving as temporary chairman of this committee.

[Question] The front came into being at a time when many organizations had come into existence before it. What led you and your colleagues to add another faction [to the opposition]? Do you believe that you have something new to propose on the scene of national action?

[Answer] The front's new proposals may be summarized as follows:

A. An appeal to make a full distinction between two stages of struggle and national action. These are the stage of trying to overthrow al-Qadhdhafi's government and the post al-Qadhdhafi stage. [The latter] manifests itself in the effort to establish a national, constitutional, democratic system of government inspired by the Islamic faith of our people and their values, their history and their cultural heritage. The front is also calling for the need to concentrate all efforts on the requirements of the first stage. We will leave the second stage up to our people so that people of all classes can participate and choose the system they want.

B. The front is offering an integrated and a comprehensive program for national action and struggle at this stage; the program has its informational, political, military and organizational requirements. We believe that in this comprehensive form it [will accomplish the following]:

1. It will be more capable of facing all the requirements of the battle with al-Qadhafi.

2. It will provide an opportunity to the largest possible number of fellow Libyan fighters--with different capabilities and different locations--to take part in this battle. We also hope that this will help to change national action into popular action and not into the private action [of a few].

C. In addition, there are organizational considerations, and we believe these are peculiar to the front although not confined to it.

[Question] Does this mean that you are absolutely rejecting partisanship?

[Answer] Intellectual, denominational and party affiliations are among the most notable characteristics of human societies and human existence. I think this is self-evident. Accordingly, we do not reject ideological, party or denominational affiliations, nor do we reject their multiplicity. What we do reject is coming together within the front--in unison or with multiple or different affiliations--on a partisan, ideological or doctrinal basis. Instead, we come together on a purely national basis.

Regarding the question of parties and whether or not there will be parties in Libya after al-Qadhafi and on what bases these parties will be established [I would say that] this is something that we prefer to leave to our people. They will decide that matter through their representatives and the constitution they will choose.

We believe that [the principles] which were laid out in the charter are intellectually clear enough to enable us to embark upon this battle. This may be summarized in patriotism and judiciousness. What is left is for me to refer to the fact that our refusal to come together on a partisan basis is based on the following reasons:

1. The absolute and vast majority of our people stay away from party circles that we hear about; it is these party circles that are referred to in discussions about partisanship and parties. Consequently, there is no realistic justification for articulating a partisan slogan in the sense of coming together on a partisan basis. Such a slogan would also create a large and unbridgeable gap between the front--or rather all those who have ideas about national action--and the vast majority of our people.

2. Ever since Libya gained its independence, no parties have been founded and recognized in Libya and none has become legitimate. Consequently, we will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to determine what parties would come together at this stage within any front that would allow them to come together on a partisan basis.

3. In addition to the fact that it would not reflect the real world in Libya and that it would impair the movement for national struggle on the scene in Libya, recognition of coming together on a partisan basis would undoubtedly become an instrument that would impede this struggle and the relationship between this struggle and many fraternal countries.

[Question] What intellectual characteristics do members of the front have in common?

[Answer] The common intellectual denominator for members of the front is the conviction they have in the program of struggle that is being proposed by the front. This program may be summarized in a national struggle to overthrow al-Qadhdhafi, after which Libyan people of all classes will take part in establishing a national, constitutional, democratic and sensible system of government.

Accordingly, the front welcomes all Libyan fighters regardless of their partisan, intellectual and denominational identities. However, the front does not welcome them on the basis of these affiliations, ideas and parties; it rather welcomes them merely on the basis of affiliation with the country. Thus, the front did not hesitate at all in proclaiming the slogan, "Libyan nationals coming together." The front therefore is for all Libyans regardless of their inclinations, their classes, tendencies, generations and regions. The front is now proud of having major elements [in its ranks] from all over Libya. Among them are officials, former ministers, former officers, former diplomats, university professors, tribal elders, physicians, engineers, authors, students and businessmen inside Libya and abroad.

[Question] Would you please talk to us about the objectives of the front?

[Answer] As indicated by its charter and by the appeal that was made to the Libyan people when the front was founded, the aim of the front at this stage is to mobilize, organize and propel the efforts of Libyans in Libya and abroad in an integrated program of struggle and strife to overthrow al-Qadhdhafi's regime. With regard to the post al-Qadhdhafi period, the aims of the front are confined to calling on the people and working through people of all classes to establish a national, constitutional, democratic system of government that would be inspired by the Islamic faith, history and cultural heritage of our people.

[Question] Some people think that the front has dragged its feet in presenting its ideas on the political situation in the post al-Qadhdhafi period.

[Answer] No. The front did not drag its feet in presenting its ideas on the political situation. The charter of the front and the appeal that was made to the Libyan people the day after establishment of the front was announced comprise in our opinion the basic characteristics of what we envision for the political situation. We do not think that providing a detailed account of these ideas would serve any vital purpose. In fact, it might even be a cause for difference and fragmentation. Therefore, we've expressed these ideas in a manner that we think would spare us from being accused of claiming guardianship over the Libyan people.

[Question] What do you think about the multiplicity of opposition factions?

[Answer] If we were to take the following factors into consideration:

A. That the common political experience of most fellow fighters in the field of national action may be limited if not non-existent;

B. That the cultural, intellectual, educational and professional backgrounds of fellow fighters in the field of national action are numerous and varied;

C. That these fellow fighters are scattered over a vast geographical area all over the world;

[I repeat] if we were to take these factors into consideration, and if we were to take into consideration the natural disposition and nature with which God endowed people in general--a nature that requires diversity, multiplicity and difference in views, ideas and directions--we would say that there would be nothing curious about seeing multiplicity and diversity in factions, groups and communities. Actually, this multiplicity and diversity may be a source of enriching the national action experience and a security factor in facing a government such as al-Qadhafi's provided [the following] conditions are met:

1. That everyone's efforts and energies be directed toward the common objective of overthrowing this regime.
2. That relations between these factions adhere to all ethical and national standards and everything that is required to achieve all available and possible forms of coordination and cooperation. Relations between these factions and divisions are to be characterized by mutual respect and appreciation.

But if diversity and multiplicity become reasons for disputes and controversies, if they dissipate energy and divert it from its basic common objective and cause infighting to ensue, that would only benefit al-Qadhafi. In this case a serious posture would have to be assumed and all parties would have to become involved in remedying it. I would, however, hasten to say that the mere fact of bringing people together is not the ideal solution for such a phenomenon and must not become an end in itself unless its real outcome is to create "a unified, homogeneous, effective and influential entity." We all need to be honest and true to ourselves, particularly under these circumstances; we need to be honest and true with others and with our people.

[Question] Would you please talk to us about the relationship between the front and other factions of the Libyan opposition? What will be the activities of the front in the next stage?

[Answer] We do not give ourselves or others the right to decree national action even though the front is confident about the ideas, methods and organization it has chosen and even though it is confident that the formula it proposed for national action is capable of attracting the efforts of hundreds of thousands of Libyans in Libya and abroad in a homogeneous, effective and influential entity that would contribute--God willing--to the overthrow of al-Qadhafi's regime and to finding a virtuous, sensible and good alternative. All Libyans are eligible for the struggle and strife to overthrow al-Qadhafi's regime. They may use all the forms of struggle they themselves choose.

Accordingly, we are in total agreement with all elements and factions in Libya and abroad about the basic objective of the struggle of our people at this stage. That objective is to overthrow al-Qadhafi's regime and to strive through people of all classes to establish a national, constitutional, democratic and sensible government. We are always prepared to become involved in all available forms of

ialogue so as to arrive at the forms of coordination and cooperation that are possible.

Regarding the activities of the front during the next stage, I would like to indicate that the front is proposing an integrated program of struggle and strife. We mean by this a program [of integrated] informational, political, military and social activities as well as activities by trade unions and professional associations. We are proceeding with this program in a balanced way and on parallel courses. We thank God that we've made good progress in planning, organizing and preparing for this program. We also thank God because we have already begun implementing some of its stages.

Among the activities that we want to refer to in this regard is the participation of the front in the next few months in the political trial of al-Qadhdhafi that will soon be held. The front is also involved in preparations for organizing a day of solidarity with the people of Libya next August, God willing.

[Question] The inferiority complex that we as Arabs suffer from due to certain historical factors may be behind efforts made by some people to link the activities of opposition factions with suspect international plans. What do you think about that?

[Answer] Some of what is being said in this regard is made up by al-Qadhdhafi and some of his mercenaries for the purpose of discrediting the opposition in the world. The other [stories] are made up by these same international circles and powers because they would like to contain this opposition by creating alarm and fear for it.

I would like to refer here to the fact that the Libyan people's opposition movement to al-Qadhdhafi--to which, as we've already mentioned more than once, the front belongs--began during the first weeks and months of the coup and has continued throughout the years of al-Qadhdhafi's regime. It is now almost at its peak. This opposition began and continued despite all indicators and evidence that the superpowers were supporting this client, al-Qadhdhafi. This opposition has persisted despite the fact that our people know that al-Qadhdhafi is the creature of international detente. If the given factors of the international game with al-Qadhdhafi have changed in the past months, and that is consistent with the wishes of the Libyan people and their desire to overthrow al-Qadhdhafi, it would not be rational or logical to consider the Libyan people's rejection of al-Qadhdhafi's regime, which preceded this shift in the superpowers' attitudes toward al-Qadhdhafi, to be a consequence of this subsequent position. Logic dictates that we conclude that it is possible that the growth of rejection of al-Qadhdhafi among Libyans may have been one of the factors that made these superpowers change their attitude toward al-Qadhdhafi and not the opposite.

Furthermore, where are these facts and data that would support this charge? Mere speculations and conjectures are not enough in this regard.

[Question] Al-Qadhdhafi is trying to invite the opposition to effect some kind of reconciliation. Where do you stand on this?

[Answer] Despite all the authority, power and courage he pretends to have,

al-Qadhdhafi is in reality a spunkless coward. In fact, he is extremely cowardly. Therefore, we do not find it strange that he would do anything and offer any concession no matter how shameful and cowardly when he feels threatened. But we also know at the same time that he is evil and treacherous and that he would plan for revenge. This is al-Qadhdhafi, and anyone who does not understand this is not being fair to himself.

Therefore, we do not find al-Qadhdhafi's appeal for reconciliation curious, and for all these reasons we are rejecting it.

Al-Qadhdhafi is the kind of man who would lose his nerve and cower, but he is not the kind of man who could be restrained or who would repent. Even if al-Qadhdhafi were to repent--and this is impossible--can our people forget or forgive all the crimes that he committed against them and against their neighbors and their brothers?

Al-Qadhdhafi must be put on trial, and he must be asked about all his offenses and his crimes. He must be punished. This is the law of God, the true law, the law of nature and the rule of life.

If every criminal who committed crimes such as those which al-Qadhdhafi committed were to go without punishment simply because he renounced his crimes or showed a willingness for reconciliation, the heavens and the earth with all those on them would become corrupt.

Yes, our people are talking about a national reconciliation, and that will come, God willing. But this reconciliation is something completely different from what al-Qadhdhafi is talking about. Al-Qadhdhafi will not be able to see and experience this reconciliation because it will have to take place without him and his gang. They are not logically, mentally or morally qualified to be part of that reconciliation. Al-Qadhdhafi and his gang are not parties to this reconciliation that we and our people are talking about.

Another thing that I can emphasize to you is the fact that in some of his meetings al-Qadhdhafi says that he intends to give up power; he tries to make this widely known. This may surprise you, for how can al-Qadhdhafi give up power when he has been pretending and claiming that he is not a ruler? You may laugh at this, but al-Qadhdhafi knows that the Libyan people are the last people on earth who would be taken in by this ugly lie which he says whenever he feels like it. Al-Qadhdhafi knows and the Libyan people know that despite all this nonsense about the authority of the people, he is the one who rules Libya in a manner that is authoritarian, terror provoking, barbaric and dictatorial.

Let us go back to the subject at hand. We are saying that al-Qadhdhafi is now actually talking about his wish to give up power. Deep down, however, he intends to arrange things in a manner that would guarantee his own or his aides' continued authority over government. He would coin a slogan to buy time and to get the better of his rivals and opponents, hoping [all the time] that fraternal, neighboring and friendly countries would stop their escalating campaigns against him. Then when he has an opportunity, he would seize power again with a vengeance, and he will not be caught short of justifications [for his actions].

Al-Qadhdhafi does not hesitate in making such a suggestion because he knows that whoever will succeed him in this manner will be a powerless puppet, since he and the members of his tribe who have his full confidence will hold all the reins of power.

In this regard we wish to reiterate and affirm [the following]:

--Al-Qadhdhafi and anyone who would be chosen by him as his successor--no matter who he is--are condemned by our people.

--It is our people who must choose who will rule them; they will decide how they will be ruled by a constitution they will ratify.

--This choice must be made in the total absence of al-Qadhdhafi and his gang, after they are tried for their crimes and after they've received the deterrent punishment for those crimes.

[Question] What are your reasons for rejecting al-Qadhdhafi's regime?

[Answer] We want at first to assure you that our people's rejection of al-Qadhdhafi's regime is not based on personal, selfish reasons.

Our people's rejection of al-Qadhdhafi is closely tied to their hopes for establishing a national, just and sensible government that would protect what people consider sacred and inviolable. Our people want a government that would guarantee all citizens their basic rights and utilize fully all available human and material capabilities in the country in a comprehensive, balanced and developing manner that would guarantee growth, prevent exploitation and provide good returns and prosperity to all the people of Libya, to their neighbors, their brothers and to the entire human race. Our people want to establish firm and strong relations with all countries on the basis of mutual cooperation and respect. Our people's rejection of al-Qadhdhafi is also closely tied with the aspirations our Arab and Islamic nation has in the face of all the challenges that are confronting it. Our people's rejection of al-Qadhdhafi is also very closely linked with the aspirations of our African continent and our Third World.

In other words our people are rejecting al-Qadhdhafi and opposing his regime because of his criminal, conspiratorial and treacherous practices against our Libyan people, our African continent, our Arab world, our Islamic nation and the whole international community.

After ruling Libya for 12 years al-Qadhdhafi today is in the eyes of all Libyans nothing more than a person who deceived his people, betrayed his nation, broke the trust of his neighbors and brothers, committed crimes against all his contemporaries and sold himself to the devil. Al-Qadhdhafi's image is that of a man who personifies all the connotations of baseness, impetuosity, treachery, crime, conspiracy and betrayal.

[Question] How do you see al-Qadhdhafi as a person? Is he just a sick man? Is he a man who is misguided in his wishes to serve his nation? Is he a planted client? What kind of a man is he?

[Answer] Now that al-Qadhdhafi has spent over 12 years ruling Libya, after most of his practices during these years have become known to everyone and after all the facts about his demeanor and his public and private conduct have become known to all, we do not hesitate to affirm [the following]:

--That al-Qadhdhafi has been a misguided unbeliever from the beginning and that he is a man who has angered God and His messenger.

--Furthermore, al-Qadhdhafi is a corrupt man. His corruption is an aggressive, bloodthirsty type of corruption that is associated with cowardice, meanness, baseness and vileness. He is always double-crossing and tricking people. He is always using others to carry out his criminal objectives, and he is always prepared to hold them responsible for his mistakes and his foolishness. Al-Qadhdhafi's corruption is such that he sees only two kinds of people around him: one kind he despises and the other kind he fears as he waits for the moment when he can exact his revenge.

--With these qualities al-Qadhdhafi has become an easy instrument which the enemies of our nation--colonialists, Zionists and communists--use to carry out their plans. Other people's share of his services now may be the largest share.

There is no longer any evidence in al-Qadhdhafi's life to support [alleged] characteristics and attributes of asceticism, austerity, devoutness, heroism, leadership and fighting with the enemies of the nation. All existing evidence contradicts that.

To put it briefly: when childhood deprivation, poor breeding, deviation, a base nature, a mean spirit, cowardice, treachery and a mercenary attitude come together with departure from the truth and the anger of God, the outcome of all this is a person called Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi.

[Question] Much is being said about al-Qadhdhafi's Jewish ancestry. What do you think about this matter?

[Answer] Yes, there is much talk about this subject.

We as Muslims, however, must not judge anyone on the basis of his race, his ethnic origin or his color. Our Islamic societies have known thousands of people of other religions who adopted Islam, became good Muslims and made splendid contributions to Islamic civilization. The history of our Islamic nations has much evidence to that effect.

Nevertheless, the matter of al-Qadhdhafi's Jewish ancestry is not without documentary proof. This matter is also indicative and significant in understanding much of al-Qadhdhafi's conduct, practices and personality. The telltale signs in this case are numerous.

There is first that newspaper interview that was conducted with al-Qadhdhafi during the early days of the coup by Ibrahim al-Ghawil and Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani for the Libyan newspaper, AL-BALAGH. In that interview al-Qadhdhafi said that he had a cousin whose mother was Jewish and who looked a lot like him. The strong resemblance between him and his cousin was a source of considerable disturbance

to al-Qadhdhafi because people couldn't tell them apart until that cousin died! When the two journalists went back to al-Qadhdhafi to review the text of the interview prior to publication, al-Qadhdhafi crossed out the paragraph that had to do with that subject.

The original notes of this interview are still in safekeeping, and al-Ghawil and al-Dajani are still alive.

We think that what al-Qadhdhafi mentioned in that interview was an early attempt on his part to fend off this charge, but that he changed his mind about that.

Second, there is the message that was sent to al-Qadhdhafi in 1973 from one of the cardinals of Rome. Some members of the Revolutionary Command Council saw this letter. Among them was Maj 'Umar al-Mahishi and Brig Gen Mustafa al-Kharubi. The letter was translated by Mr Khalifah al-Muntasir who is presently living in Cairo. This cardinal asked al-Qadhdhafi not to forget about the Jewish and Christian blood that ran in his veins. He told al-Qadhdhafi that he had to use his position to bring about a rapprochement between the followers of the three religions: Islam, Christianity and Judaism.

There are several stories that provide a background to this subject. Perhaps the most likely story is that this cardinal served a church in the city of (Tarnunah) in Libya during the days of the tyrannical Italian occupation of our country. Al-Qadhdhafi's father was employed as a domestic for that priest. One day this priest asked al-Qadhdhafi's father, Mr Muhammad Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi to take into his care an infant foundling who had been brought [to the church] by a young Jewish woman who lived in the city of Surt. The young woman who claimed that she had borne the child out of wedlock was accompanied by an Italian officer who she said was the father. They asked the priest to help them conceal their sin and find a solution to their problem. The priest then asked his servant Abu Minyar to look after the child in his home. The child grew up and became known as Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi even though Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi does not have any children other than Mu'ammar.

There is also another matter worthy of note in this regard.

It is known that in Islam blood is considered an impurity.

Nevertheless, al-Qadhdhafi--who also claims to be a poet--writes verse and recites this verse on numerous occasions. Perhaps the most notable of this verse is that which al-Qadhdhafi recited in front of Hafiz al-Asad in Tripoli in September 1980. One part of this verse which al-Qadhdhafi repeated several times stated, "We, the men who drink blood!" We do not know of any religion except the Jewish religion where the drinking of blood, particularly human blood, is part of the religious ritual.

Furthermore, there is the full record of al-Qadhdhafi's conduct, demeanor and practices: his impudence, recklessness, disbelief, atheism sacrilegious conduct and his attacks and infringement upon the sacrosanct object of Islam and on Islamic precepts. Al-Qadhdhafi has discredited the causes of the Arab nation, dissipated its efforts and destroyed its willingness to confront its Zionist, communist and colonialist enemies.

Are all these coincidences? [Even if they were], they still comprise evidence.

[Question] How do you see al-Qadhdhafi's regime today?

[Answer] I would not be exaggerating if I were to tell you that al-Qadhdhafi's regime is dying and that his downfall is expected at any moment. Al-Qadhdhafi lost all the justifications and components for survival. He has no support or cover except that which is offered to him by communist Russia and communist bloc countries like East Germany and Cuba. They provide him with security and military protection, and it is expected that this too will decline when the first signs of al-Qadhdhafi's financial bankruptcy become evident.

Briefly, Libya is like a boiling cauldron. There is absolutely no security; the economy has collapsed; the treasury is bankrupt; members of the military are always grumbling and constantly subject to physical elimination; and chaos has become prevalent everywhere. News has been received that al-Qadhdhafi recently arrested more than 400 university students and faculty members in Tripoli and Benghazi last April 7.

No one can believe that a country like Libya whose population is no more than 3 million persons and whose annual revenues from oil is in excess of 25 billion dollars can find itself bankrupt. No one can believe that the government would issue an order forbidding the importation of more than 83 important goods--and some of these are basic goods--because it cannot pay for its imports. No one can believe that necessities can no longer be found in the market and that people wait in lines for hours and hours to buy necessities. No one can believe that the state was forced to reduce the salaries of its employees inside the country and abroad and that it was not able to pay the salaries of some of them for over 2 months. No one can believe that development activities and projects have come to a complete standstill. No one can believe that this is happening in Libya, but this is al-Qadhdhafi's madness; it is his mercenary character and his godlessness.

This amazing phenomenon does not end at this point. As usual, al-Qadhdhafi tries to blame someone else for all this. He is accusing the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, other Arab countries and the United States of starving the Libyan people. He is forgetting or pretending to forget that he is the one who starved the Libyan people. He is the one who made them homeless. He is the one who killed hundreds and thousands of Libyans. He and no one else is responsible for all this with his foolishness, his stupid and unlawful policies and his conspiracies. He is the one who squandered the wealth of the Libyan people to mercenaries and impostors. He is the one who spent Libyan funds on Russian weapons plants; he is the one who finances terrorism everywhere.

We expect al-Qadhdhafi's end will be similar to that of the mad and shameless priest Jim Jones in Guyana. Jones had gathered all his disciples and they all committed suicide by ingesting a poisoned drink. We would not be surprised if al-Qadhdhafi were to do something similar and gather all his mercenaries and revolutionary committees and ingest a poisoned drink. This end would be more merciful than that which would be dealt to them by the Libyan people. Only one thing may prevent al-Qadhdhafi from ending his life in this manner: his extreme cowardice.

[Question] What is the image that you think al-Qadhdhafi has created for himself on the African scene?

[Answer] It is enough here to refer to [the following]:

--Al-Qadhdhafi conspired to overthrow [the governments] and leaders of African countries. Among these countries are Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, the Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Ghana, Guinea, Chad, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, the Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and Gabon. To do this he used his People's Offices, the branch offices of different companies he established, branches of the Libyan Foreign Bank and offices of Libyan and African airlines.

--Al-Qadhdhafi invaded poor, neighboring Chad. In addition to taking part in the destruction of scores of villages and cities in Chad and in the killing and slaughter of thousands of Chadian citizens, al-Qadhdhafi's invasion of Chad delayed the peace process in that country and prolonged the war.

--He involved the northern countries of the continent in a war that depleted their energies and exhausted the efforts of their citizens. He did so by giving them every reason to fight and to continue, expand and prolong the fight.

These practices on the part of al-Qadhdhafi fragmented the African continent. They impeded the efforts of the Organization for African Unity and they afforded foreign influence an opportunity to stay on the continent, to enter it stealthily or to penetrate it. Al-Qadhdhafi's practices distorted and smeared the image of Africa and its peoples throughout the world; they finished off Arab-African cohesion and cooperation, and [they helped] Israel's attempts to regain the positions it had lost on the continent.

[Question] What about his image on the Arab scene?

[Answer] We do not hesitate to classify al-Qadhdhafi along with the most dangerous clients that served the enemies of our Arab and Islamic nation in this century.

Our opinion is based on our view of the course al-Qadhdhafi has been pursuing for over 12 years. It is based on two basic perspectives about which we do not think there is disagreement.

The first perspective is that of al-Qadhdhafi's attitude toward the question of solidarity, cooperation, integration and cohesion between the various Arab regimes and countries to mobilize their energies and their human and material capabilities and confront the cultural, political and military challenges they are facing.

There is no doubt that the record of al-Qadhdhafi's practices in this regard is shameful and full of all forms of treachery and betrayal despite all the rhetoric he spouts about his support for this question.

The second perspective is that of al-Qadhdhafi's attitude toward the major question of Arabs and Muslims: the question of Palestine. We do not doubt that al-Qadhdhafi spared no effort to defeat and defame this cause through his

relationship with the PLO, through his role in North Africa, his role in Africa, his Arab role in general or his international role. This is what made the organization wonder, and rightly so, about al-Qadhdhafi's practices and conduct. Do these practices constitute eccentric behavior, or are they parts of a plan?

It is enough to point out, for example, what has been reported on the news about al-Qadhdhafi's practices and conspiracies on the Arab scene during this period. Al-Qadhdhafi's sinful hands are behind the sabotage team that was arrested by Tunisian authorities recently in Tunisia. Al-Qadhdhafi's hands are behind the explosions and destructive operations that occurred in fraternal Sudan in the past few weeks. He is behind the disturbances, the terror and the sabotage that are being perpetrated by the Democratic National Front (southern communist) in North Yemen. He is also behind the 1,000 mercenaries who were sent to Dhofar to carry out sabotage activities in the Sultanate of Oman. He is also behind the financing and training of mercenaries to create unrest in Somalia.

[Question] What about his image on the Islamic scene?

[Answer] In addition to his practices and crimes against the Islamic faith and Islamic law--these crimes had also targeted the Islamic world--and in addition to his crimes and conspiracies against the Arab nation, al-Qadhdhafi did favor the Islamic world with many of his treacheries, attacks and crimes. It is enough to refer here to his boycott of the Islamic Summit Conference which was held last year in al-Ta'if. It is enough to mention his attitudes and the inflexible and petulant postures of his representatives during Islamic conferences and meetings. It is enough to mention the fact that he denied Libya's resources to Islamic countries and conspired against the security and stability of many of these countries. Among these countries are Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Malaysia. We cannot forget in this regard that al-Qadhdhafi discredited the struggle of our Islamic world as that struggle manifested itself in the struggle of the Eritrean people and the Afghan people. We now have new evidence about this matter. The Islamic and Arab world has unanimously agreed to respond to the appeal of the late King Khalid by declaring Wednesday, 14 April a day of solidarity with the Palestinian people in the occupied land. A general strike will be declared on that day to protest the treacherous attack on worshipers in al-Aqsa Mosque. Al-Qadhdhafi was the only one not to respond to this appeal.

[Question] Can you give us examples of these practices?

[Answer] Actually volumes can be written about this matter, but it is enough to mention that on the Libyan scene al-Qadhdhafi did [the following]:

1. He has attacked things that are sacred to the nation: he attacked the nation's religion and Islamic faith by his attempts to misconstrue and misinterpret the Koran. He tried to abolish the pure Prophetic Tradition and the pilgrimage as a religious duty. He attacked learned Islamic scholars; and he abolished the Hegira calendar, replacing it with another that begins with the date of the prophet's death, may God bless him and grant him salvation. He also tried to distort the history of the Libyan people and to ridicule their heritage.
2. He has kept the country without a constitution for over 12 years during which he violated all the basic rights of all citizens and confiscated their liberties, chief among which is the freedom to think, to assemble and to speak. Al-Qadhdhafi

also confiscated people's property, basing his actions on the atheistic and communist delusions of his "Green Book."

3. Al-Qadhdhafi terrorized citizens. He arrested and tortured all citizens, and he intimidated those who opposed him by threatening to have their wives raped and their children killed. He also killed a number of those who opposed him in Libya and abroad, and he also killed some people who were guests in the country. Among those were Imam Musa al-Sadr and his two companions.

4. He destroyed the legal system by flagrantly interfering in its independence and its measures, by robbing the legislative process of all guarantees of neutrality and justice and by abolishing the legal profession.

5. He destroyed the state's administrative agency, and he robbed the administrative process of all the components of effectiveness and competence. He did that by effecting a series of policies and measures among which was the continuous change [he ordered] in the forms of the state's administrative divisions. Also among these policies and measures that al-Qadhdhafi effected were continuous takeover and upheaval operations. Al-Qadhdhafi adopted universal and constant chaos as a method for administration and government. He also corrupted educational courses and programs in all stages of education: elementary, preparatory, secondary and university. He is now thinking about abolishing the secondary stage altogether.

6. Al-Qadhdhafi destroyed the national army by the continuous liquidation operations that he carried out within the military; by introducing the so-called revolutionary committees in the army; by robbing the army of all means of discipline; by forcing the army into losing military battles and adventures that have nothing to do with the people's hopes; and by giving Russian, East German, Cuban and North Korean advisers--all of them from the eastern communist bloc--control over the army.

7. Al-Qadhdhafi destroyed the national economy, and he set up development projects that have failed completely, especially in the agricultural and industrial sectors. He depleted the state's public treasury, whose average annual revenues from oil are close to 25 billion dollars, by spending money on irresponsible Russian armaments programs, by spending money on military adventures and conspiracies against neighbors, brothers and friends; and by spending money lavishly on financing international terrorism. Several companies have filed suits against the Libyan government because it was delinquent and unable to pay its bills. Among these companies are Japanese, Italian and Turkish companies.

8. Al-Qadhdhafi ruined social life for the Libyan people by [adopting] a series of policies and measures that manifested themselves in repressive and terror-provoking methods; in destroying the educational process; in requiring programs that promote ignorance; abolishing religious instruction in the various levels of education; requiring girls and boys to undergo military training programs; in establishing a so-called group of "revolutionary nuns;" forcing thousands of Libyans to emigrate from their country; dividing children against their parents; and robbing public life of the simplest guarantees of safety and security.

[Question] One gets the impression from the circumstances of the popular crisis inside the country, which manifested themselves in numerous attempts to overthrow

the regime, in media campaigns and in restrictive economic measures from abroad with which al-Qadhdhafi is being beset, that numerous efforts are being made to overthrow him. What are the possibilities for change, and where does the front stand on this matter?

[Answer] Change in Libya is imminent, God willing. With God's will, this will happen in a manner that al-Qadhdhafi has not counted on at all. The front's posture will not change regardless of the method by which the change will come about. This posture is one that the front adheres to. The front calls upon everyone to adhere to that posture as well. This posture may be described briefly as one of "referring matters to the nation," to the masses of our people, so they can choose through their representatives the type of government they will accept. We hope that this government will be national, constitutional, democratic and inspired by the Islamic faith of our people and by their heritage and history.

[Question] Some people think that the Libyan people's rejection of al-Qadhdhafi has not been commensurate with [the magnitude of] his crimes?

[Answer] The question as you asked it implies an indictment of the struggle of our Libyan people and their fight to overthrow al-Qadhdhafi. This struggle and this fight began with the first weeks of the coup that brought al-Qadhdhafi to power in Libya. Reference must be made here, on the one hand, to the reasons that contributed to the blackout on news of our people's rejection of al-Qadhdhafi's regime, and on the other hand, to [the causes of] keeping al-Qadhdhafi in power despite the wishes of our Libyan people to get rid of him.

First, al-Qadhdhafi spent a great deal of money to polish his image. These funds, as well as the general circumstances that the Arab nation and Islamic world experienced during the last 2 decades, helped draw a false image of al-Qadhdhafi and his regime. On the outside al-Qadhdhafi's image was a bright one, and that helped mislead many Arab leaders, many writers and millions of our Arab and Muslim masses and prevented them from knowing the truth about what al-Qadhdhafi and his regime represent. This also prevented them from believing that there was any opposition to his regime or rejection of it in Libya. Consequently, they did not pay attention to news about this opposition.

Second, al-Qadhdhafi's arbitrary hold and full control over the Libyan people's capabilities; the fact that he alienated the proponents of free speech in Libya; and the fact that he completely and totally abolished all constitutional institutions and organizations in the country had an effect on the fact that the voices of Libyans who were rejecting al-Qadhdhafi's regime were not heard.

Third, the fact that the vital interests of many larger and smaller countries were tied to Libya's oil supplies, Libya's development market, Libya's monetary surpluses and Libya's aid played a major role in the silence that many of these countries adopted and the blackout they imposed on news and information that had to do with the opposition to al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people's rejection of him. They feared al-Qadhdhafi might threaten their interests if they were to show the least sympathy--even for humanitarian considerations--with the citizens of Libya.

Fourth, the moral bankruptcy or political hypocrisy of a number of writers, newspapers, parties, governments and regimes and the fact that they favored their own

immediate personal interests--out of greed or fear--also played a role in undermining or stifling the voice of Libyans who were opposing or rejecting al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

Fifth, we have no doubts that until recently al-Qadhdhafi has been the creature of international detente. This fact would have provided al-Qadhdhafi's regime with a number of guarantees, chief among which would be the blackout and silence on news pertaining to his opposition and to the people's rejection of his regime. These guarantees of survival went as far as forewarning al-Qadhdhafi about some attempts to overthrow him. Communist Russia continues to play the role of guarantor and protector of al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

These in our view are the most important reasons that stilled the voice of the Libyan people who rejected the government of al-Qadhdhafi and caused a news blackout to be imposed on their efforts to overthrow al-Qadhdhafi.

[Question] Would you talk to us about some aspects of the Libyan people's opposition to al-Qadhdhafi and their rejection of him?

[Answer] It is enough for me to mention the following facts in this regard:

1. There were more than nine attempted military coups. The first one occurred in December 1969, and the most recent occurred in March 1982 A.D.

2. More than 11 attempts were made against al-Qadhdhafi's life. The first one occurred in September 1969, and the most recent one was revealed in March 1982 A.D.

3. There were numerous uprisings and popular demonstrations in various parts of Libya. Among them were the incidents that occurred in the city of Darnah during the first months of the coup; and there were incidents in January 1976 in the districts of Gharyan, Misratah, Yafarna, (al-Zintan), Qasr al-Haj and Benghazi. Early in 1980 there were incidents in the city of Tobruq, and in December 1980 A.D. there were the incidents of al-Qasr Mosque in Tripoli.

4. There were continuous student uprisings in Libya that started from our schools and universities throughout the wretched years of al-Qadhdhafi's regime. The most serious of those were the events at Benghazi University in 1976 and those at Tripoli University in December 1980 A.D.

5. There was a number of explosions that had targeted a number of military and civilian installations. Among those were the tremendous explosions that occurred in the ports of Tripoli and Benghazi, in al-Kafrah camp and in three oil wells.

6. On their own a large number of Libyans in Libya assumed patriotic positions on a continuing basis. Among these people were His Eminence the Mufti of Libya, the president of the Islamic Call Society, a few members of the Revolutionary Command Council and the Council of Ministers, diplomats, prayer leaders in mosques, university professors, tribal elders, government administrators and a number of officers, soldiers and ordinary citizens.

Moreover, efforts were made by hundreds or rather thousands of Libyans outside the country. These were students, professionals, businessmen, officers, and

Former officials who worked through organizations or assumed individual postures to express their rejection and opposition to al-Qadhafi and his regime. It is enough to mention the student demonstrations that took place in Cairo, Washington, London and Bonn in January of 1976. There were also many demonstrations in European and American cities. The most recent of these were the protest demonstrations that occurred in four U.S. cities last April 7.

[Question] After having accumulated all these negative experiences in al-Qadhafi's period, do you think that the Libyan people are qualified to embark on a democratic experiment?

[Answer] Anyone who knows the psychological, emotional and behavioral makeup of Libyans and Libyan society in both rural and urban areas believes that democracy is the only means and the most suitable means for these people.

If we were to assume that the Libyan people are not qualified for the democratic experiment, what then would be the alternative? Would it be guardianship or control of these people by a military or a civilian group? Who has the right to give himself the right to become the guardian of these people, and on what grounds does he have that right?

Isn't this question or apprehension that people might not be able to engage in a democratic experiment always a prelude to all forms of dictatorial control: military, civilian, autocratic or totalitarian?

We do not claim that our democratic experiment will be complete and mature during the first round. Time is an important factor in maturing these experiments. But we have to start at some point, and that is as soon as possible.

[Question] As you described it in the statement that was issued by the front, April is a month of sad memories. Would you please talk to us about some of the incidents that occurred during that month?

[Answer] What we were referring to in that statement was April 1977 A.D. when al-Qadhafi executed 21 of the best officers in the Libyan army and hanged three of our best students. The source of [our] grief here lies not only in the fact that the country lost these young people, but it also lies in the brutal and horribly vengeful manner in which these young men were executed. Al-Qadhafi asked their closest relatives to execute them, and he himself supervised the hanging of the three young men and ordered that their bodies remain hanging [on display] for almost 5 hours. Al-Qadhafi ordered all traffic in the city routed through the square where the hanging had taken place so that everyone could see the distressing sight. Al-Qadhafi gave orders that the bodies of the executed men were not to be turned over to their relatives, that no funerals were to be held for them; and that their relatives were not to accept condolences.

Actually, ever since al-Qadhafi came to power, April has been a month of sad and sorrowful memories. These sorrowful events were not confined to the incidents of April 1977. In April 1973 A.D. al-Qadhafi proclaimed what he called the People's Revolution. He suspended the laws, and he threw hundreds of students and intellectuals in detention camps where some of them still are. In April 1980 a number of citizens inside Libya and abroad were physically eliminated. In April of this year al-Qadhafi arrested a number of faculty members and university

students. It were as though for al-Qadhafi April had special memories and secrets that have to do with his birth, his childhood and his youth and that these memories and secrets made him choose April to become the season for blood and exacting revenge from the Libyan people.

If April today is a month of sad memories, it will, God willing also become the month for the promise and pledge we make to God and to the homeland. We pledge to struggle, strive and fight more [than we did in the past] and to prepare ourselves for the hour of attack so we can make this day in the future and, God willing, next year the day on which we avenge the martyrs, a day of reconciliation and reconstruction.

[Question] Do you have something to say to fraternal and friendly countries? Do you have something to say to your friends and your Libyan fellow fighters?

[Answer] On behalf of the National Front for Rescuing Libya I would like to register our appreciation and our regard for fraternal, neighboring and friendly countries that have assumed the proper and appropriate ideological and moral position on al-Qadhdhafi and his regime. I would like to call upon the African countries to boycott the African summit conference that will be held in Libya next August in a show of solidarity by these countries with our Libyan people.

I would like to call on all fraternal countries that are friendly with our people to participate in al-Qadhdhafi's political trial which is to take place in the next few months.

I would like to call upon all fraternal and neighboring countries that are friendly with our people to boycott al-Qadhdhafi's regime politically or economically.

As far as our patient and steadfast Libyan people are concerned, struggling in the country and abroad, I call on all of them to develop greater consciousness, a better awareness and more understanding. I call on them to become more steadfast and more persistent; to make a greater effort; to struggle more; and to be more prepared for the hour when they will attack and destroy the strongholds of al-Qadhdhafi and his gang.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

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AL-QADHDHAFI'S CLAIMS TO SOCIALISM, ASCETICISM MOCKED

[Place of Publication Unknown] AL-INQADH in Arabic No 1, Jul 82 pp 38-39

[Article: "Al-Qadhdhafi: this Self-Denying Socialist!"]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi may be forgiven for his lengthy speeches, his continuous rhetoric and his unlimited claims about socialism, asceticism and belt-tightening; about a life of austerity, hard work and suffering; and about victory for persecuted, needy and oppressed peoples.

We may forgive al-Qadhdhafi for writing his little "Green Book" in which he repeatedly makes his smug statements about homes belonging to those who occupy them and about people serving themselves in their own homes. It is on the basis of this book that al-Qadhdhafi confiscates people's property and livelihoods.

We are saying that we may forgive al-Qadhdhafi for all this if the life he was leading was consistent with all these statements and allegations. But al-Qadhdhafi is leading a life that is in contract with and completely antithetical to his statements and allegations. It is this that causes one to pause and wonder. It is this that raises major questions about the true intentions and objectives of all these allegations, practices and confiscations.

It is an established fact that al-Qadhdhafi, the great socialist and ascetic has [the services of] [the following]:

--A neurologist from West Germany.

--An internist from Pakistan.

--A pediatrician from Britain.

--A tailor from France.

--A boy from Spain who serves as a barber.

--A masseur from Spain.

--A number of cooks from Sudan, Syria and Turkey.

--25 servants of different nationalities.

- A domestic in charge of beverages.

A number of nannies from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

A senior officer from al-Qadhdhati's tribe who has the rank of a major and who is related by marriage to Khalifah Hunaysh. This officer specializes in offering services which we will not specify. We do believe, however, that these services have diminished after the creation of the Revolution's Nuns organizations.

It is an established fact that al-Qadhdhafi--this great socialist who lives in a tent--has built the following mansions and rest homes for his private use.

- The Bab al-'Aziziyah mansion, whose costs exceeded 100 million dinars, stands inside Bab al-'Aziziyah camp. It is surrounded by a concrete wall, six meters high, and is equipped with electronic systems and television cameras for observation. In addition, there is a very large reinforced concrete building, underground shelters and an underground tunnel that leads to a secret operations room under al-Nasr Forest in Tripoli.

--The rest home at Ard Gharghur; its costs amounted to about 1 million dinars.

--A rest home in the city of Sabha whose costs amounted to about 3 million dinars.

--A rest home on the sea coast in the district of al-Naqizah which cost about 1 million dinars.

--A rest home at Wadi al-Majinin dam whose costs amounted to about 1.5 million dinars.

--A rest home at al-Tahrir farm in Tajura'; its costs amounted to about 1.5 million dinars.

--A rest home at Wadi Jarif on the sea coast; its costs amounted to about 1.5 million dinars.

--A rest home at Wadi Tilal; its costs amounted to about 1.5 million dinars.

--A rest home at Wadi Zamzam; its costs amounted to 1 million dinars.

A rest home at 'Ayn Zayyanak, its costs amounted to about 1 million dinars.

-A mansion in Benghazi at al-Barakah camp; its costs amounted to about 10 million dinars.

-A rest home at al-'Assah; its costs amounted to about 1.5 million dinars.

Al-Qadhdhafi also built a private zoological garden on an area of about 360 hectares located behind the agricultural green hill project along the two-way Tripoli Airport Highway. The zoological garden has a luxurious rest home; and a number of officers, soldiers as well as experts from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria work there. Al-Qadhdhafi imported numerous animals for that zoological garden: it has deer, mountain goats, foxes (and rabbits too), pigeons, camels and different birds. More than 10 million dinars have already been spent on this zoological garden.

Al-Qadhdhafi also built a private zoological garden for poisonous and predatory animals in the district of Wadi Bayy al-Kabir. Al-Qadhdhafi charged Hasan Ashkal with the task of purchasing the animals that were needed for this zoological garden. The sums of money set for purchasing these animals were as follows:

--100 dinars per hyena.

--50 dinars per viper.

--80 dinars per wolf.

--10 dinars per snake.

The wisdom behind building this private zoological garden is still being questioned by all Libyans.

Al-Qadhdhafi also now owns herds of cattle, and soldiers under the command and supervision of Khalifah Hunaysh guard this cattle. These herds graze in the following areas: Wadi Jarif, Wadi Tilal, Wadi Zamzam, Gharayan, Bab al-'Aziziyah, the private zoological garden on the Green Hill, al-'Assah pastures, Tobruq, Daranah, al-Marj, Zalah and Wadi al-Namus. There are more than 2,000 heads of cattle in this herd.

Another aspect of al-Qadhdhafi's asceticism and socialism is the number of private airplanes he uses for his own transportation. His fleet of airplanes consists of the following:

--A private Boeing 707 whose costs are estimated at 13 million dinars.

--Two U.S. made, long range Jet Star airplanes; the cost of one of these airplanes is estimated at about 8 million dinars.

--Three French made Mystere jet airplanes for rapid transportation; the cost of each is estimated at about 3 million dinars.

--An ordinary Boeing 727 whose cost is estimated to be about 10 million dinars.

--Two French made Mystere Falcons for the use of Hasan Ashkal, Mas'ud 'Abd-al-Hafiz and Khalifah Ahnish; their cost is estimated at 7 million dinars.

One does not stop wondering as one reviews aspects of al-Qadhdhafi's asceticism and austerity. Al-Qadhdhafi has a private yacht named after his son, Hannibal. The yacht was custom built in Spain at a cost of about 50 million dinars. It is equipped with all the aspects and means of luxury and comfort--and this is progressive and socialist. The yacht has two helicopter landing pads, swimming pools and a sauna. It is also equipped with radar and satellite communication devices. Al-Qadhdhafi also did not forget to put a tent on the yacht to demonstrate his austerity.

As we review these manifestations of al-Qadhdhafi's asceticism, socialism and progressiveness we can only remember the pronouncements that al-Qadhdhafi made in 1976 during the meetings of the so-called People's Congress. We can refer to

these pronouncements and to his refusal to have his salary raised; his salary then was about 700 Libyan dinars. We do not doubt that this is absolute evidence of al-Qadhdhafi's austerity and asceticism, particularly since he confirmed his refusal of a salary increase by pledging to divorce his wife if his request was not granted!

We do not wish to forget in this regard that al-Qadhdhafi cannot breakfast unless there is caviar on the breakfast table. The reason for this is that caviar is the breakfast food of the oppressed and poor masses of the people. Caviar, [the name of] fish eggs, is absolutely one of the most expensive foods.

A long time ago wise people said, "You may fool some of the people some of the time; you may fool all the people some of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time.

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UNITY AMONG OPPOSITION CALLED FOR

[Place of publication unknown] AL-INQADH in Arabic No 1, Jul 82 p 42

[Article by Mas'ud al-Badawi: "A Point of View on Unifying Opposition Organizations"]

[Text] Libyan circles as well as Arab, African and international political circles now recognize the existence of a Libyan opposition to al-Qadhafi's in-human practices. The number of this opposition's activities as well as its methods have undergone clear and concrete change in the last 2 years. The most notable features of this change is the fact that al-Qadhafi has recognized this phenomenon and has indicated his willingness to negotiate with the opposition.

In the past al-Qadhafi pretended to ignore the opposition. If he talked about it, he would mention a few names and then only to slander and vilify. But we are not interested here in al-Qadhafi's attitude, and we are not affected by the fact that he bends with the storms of change that blow on him. It is inevitable that al-Qadhafi will be overthrown. The channels of communication between him, the opposition and the Libyan people are not functioning. No honest member of the opposition will come forward and shake al-Qadhafi's hand no matter how repentant and contrite he appears to be and no matter how hard he tries to outsmart the people. An Arab proverb states, "The sword squandered the milk of human kindness."

Let us go back to the question of unifying opposition organizations. This is a sensitive question with which many people are preoccupied. Dealing with this question requires considerable research, study and preparation. While some people are in a hurry to reach some form of agreement, others think it necessary that matters be allowed to run their natural course so that opposition organizations can be united through maturing experiences by all means. People would interact with proposals and ideas that would be presented by these organizations and with the positions these organizations assume and the conflicts they have with the existing power in Libya. Through action, pursuit of an activity and dialogue the experience will ripen, the vision will become clear and we will approach a realistic and a practical formula. Any action and any attempt that ignores objective circumstances and existing difficulties may unwittingly violate restrictions and become involved in problems from which such an action or attempt would find it difficult to extricate itself. It is my personal judgment that there are difficulties [to be faced] if we want to unify the opposition into one organization that would act under the leadership of one individual or one group.

However, if one cannot have everything one wants, one should not give up altogether. Compromises may be made, and these compromise solutions would bring opposition organizations one step forward, so that a formula for cooperation and coordination between acting and activist forces can be set up. Such coordination can benefit from all forces of the opposition, whether these forces are organizations or individuals who carry clout and have prestige in the activities of the opposition. Capabilities for cooperation and coordination are feasible; they are not the subject of dispute. If there are differences about this matter, these can be overcome and contained in some way.

It may be useful to state here that diversity, multiplicity and differences in points of view are universal human phenomena. Diversity among God's creatures is a divine law; through this diversity--and this may appear contradictory to us--integration, coordination and balance occur.

What is happening now on the scene of Libyan opposition is neither departure from a norm nor something out of the ordinary. A glance at the broad scene in the Arab homeland and a glance at similar scenes all over the world would assure us that [the phenomenon of] multiple organizations is only a manifestation of existing facts on the local, Arab and international scenes.

Another observation that we must not overlook is that [which states that] unifying the opposition is a means and not an end in itself. It is a tool, not an objective. Anyone who believes that unifying the opposition will bring about the downfall of al-Qadhdhafi should reconsider his belief. Otherwise, he will be surprised and disappointed. Any step taken toward unifying the opposition that is not based on common convictions and does not guarantee mutual confidence and harmony among its members will not succeed. When all these guarantees are fulfilled among the leaders in particular, all other matters may be dealt with and agreed upon.

To put it briefly, it is natural and healthy for all opposition organizations to keep up a dialogue. We are hoping that these organizations will look for a formula of cooperation and coordination and that they will follow all causes and measures that would guarantee for any attempt that is made success and change to the better.

Let us proclaim the same slogans about which there is no disagreement. Among these slogans are [the following]:

--All informational and political efforts etc. are to be directed against the tyrant al-Qadhdhafi.

--Common marches and demonstrations are to be organized.

--Campaigns against the tyrant al-Qadhdhafi are to be organized, and communications with countries and organizations are to be set up.

--An effort is to be made to establish a fund or funds for social solidarity among Libyans.

--Information is to be shared.

--Periodic meetings are to be held for sharing points of view and analyzing the situation in general.

--After proclaiming these slogans or presenting these suggestions, we all have to adopt them and to seek to make them materialize and come about. If we do this, we will have taken the proper, practical step.

God is privy to our intentions!

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LIBYA

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Place of publication unknown] AL-INQADH in Arabic No 1, Jul 82 p 52

[Article by 'Umar al-Hanshiri: "Al-Qadhdhafi and Economic Suffering"]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi has begun feeling the pinch of a major economic crisis due to a decline in oil sales; the decline is a direct result of his rash policy and his numerous hostilities.

Instead of coming to his senses, however, instead of renouncing his errors and washing his hands of "liberation" plans that serve the objectives of other countries, which may be more capable than he is of spending money and financing these plans, al-Qadhdhafi began tightening restrictions on our helpless people. He raised the prices of many services and foods, as though our people could afford to pay indefinitely for his foolishness and his follies. It were as though [he thought] our people were prosperous enough to afford these new burdens.

--Al-Qadhdhafi increased telephone subscription fees to about 500 Libyan dinars per year. This caused many Libyans to return their telephone sets to the Telecommunications Organization.

--Al-Qadhdhafi reduced annual allowances for individuals traveling abroad from 750 dinars to 300 dinars. This was the sum that was set for that purpose in the early fifties.

--He effected an excessive increase in the price of some foods; in some cases that was a threefold increase.

The price of sugar was raised from 50 to 150 dirhams per kilogram.

The price of [cooking] oil was raised from 300 to 500 dirhams per can.

The price of tomatoes was raised from 120 to 200 dirhams per can.

--Al-Qadhdhafi reduced the salaries of Libyans working abroad in the "People's Bureaus." He reduced the salaries of intelligence officers to half of what they were. This caused many of them to look for someone to help them go back to Libya.

--He made considerable reductions in the salaries of people working in Libya.

This caused widespread discontent, especially since this measure followed price increases. Al-Qadhdhafi's aides and henchmen proceeded to spread [a rumor] that this measure was temporary and would be limited to 4 months.

Observers think that these and similar measures may speed up the end of al-Qadhdhafi and his regime. That end is in any case inevitable. Our people are prepared to endure hardships, perils and even famine if they do so for a cause. Our people did endure hardships with unprecedented competence and patience throughout the long years of struggle against Italian invaders. They are prepared to go through the experience again if there is a need for that. But our people are not prepared to endure hardships for no other reason but that of satisfying the whims and arrogance of al-Qadhdhafi and his excessive involvement in fancied battles against imaginary enemies. There is a limit to [our] patience.

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CSO: 4504/17

LIBYA

ABSENCE OF PUBLIC OFFICIAL NOTED

[Place of publication unknown] AL-INQADH in Arabic No 1, Jul 82 p 58

[Article: "Where Is al-Talhi?"]

[Text] News has been intermittent about the noticeable absence from public life of Jadallah al-Talhi, president of the General People's Committee. It's been known that al-Talhi decided to stay at home in seclusion to protest the position al-Qadhdhafi took to embarrass him and his colleagues. We learned that al-Qadhdhafi had asked the Council of Ministers to submit a memorandum to the People's Congresses asking that food prices be raised. Al-Qadhdhafi also asked the Council of Ministers to submit another memorandum asking that salaries be reduced once again so that the effects of the severe economic crisis which the revolutionary government is going through can be avoided. The committee declined to put its name on such a memorandum.

But the memorandum was submitted by al-Qadhdhafi's private agents who submitted several memoranda to the People's Congresses in the name of the General People's Committee. Most of the congresses rejected these proposals wholly and separately. Thereupon, al-Qadhdhafi addressed the people on television and radio: he expressed his support for the opinion of the people's congresses and criticized the position of the General People's Committee. His conduct coincided with that described in the old Arabic proverb: "She gave me her disease and went on her way."

As soon as Engineer al-Talhi heard the news, he decided to stay home in seclusion, and he turned down most of the mediators who were sent by al-Qadhdhafi. It's being said that al-Qadhdhafi himself went to al-Talhi in an attempt to appease him. It's been learned that Muhammad al-Zawi has been carrying out the functions of the chairman of the General People's Committee in al-Talhi's absence.

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AL-QADHDHAFI CALLED TO ACCOUNT

[Place of publication unknown] AL-INQADH in Arabic No 1, Jul 82 pp 60-63

[Article by Mas'ab Abu Zayd: "Words to the Charlatan of Bani Qahsah"]^{*}

[Text] The Messenger of the Desert

There have been intermittent accounts about this absurd belief of yours that you are God's messenger.

Sometimes a newspaper would quote you saying that your actions can only be compared to the actions of messengers and prophets such as Moses, Jesus Christ and Muhammad, may God bless them and grant them salvation.

One time the author of the pamphlet, "Al-Qadhdhafi: Messenger of God?" addressed you in the conclusion to her pamphlet and asked you if you had ever herded sheep, and your reply was, "Yes, indeed. There has never been a messenger who did not herd sheep."

Then your newspapers would occasionally come out attributing similar descriptions to you. In fact, one of your disciples is reported to have disapproved of the fact that people begrudge you the fact that you could be one of God's messengers.

In all these cases you have not confirmed, disavowed or denied [these reports]. This affirms that all this--in addition to what naive people around you are saying--is consistent with this absurd fancy and belief you entertain. Your infringement on the Prophet's Tradition, may God bless him and grant him salvation, may stem from the same crooked [belief].

As a Muslim I would never permit myself to join you in seeking judgment on this matter from the texts of the Koran and the Tradition of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him salvation. This would mean at least that I am taking your claim seriously or that I consider it worthy of investigation or discussion. That would be foolishness which no Muslim should commit.

* A clan in the al-Qadhdhifah tribe.

However, I do stand in front of this absurd allegation of yours to ask you, "What is your own concept of God Almighty that you would imagine Him choosing you, al-Qadhdhafi, as His messenger?"

"What concepts do you, al-Qadhdhafi, have of God's messengers and their messages, their morals, their lives and their companions that would lead you to imagine yourself among this noble group?"

These concepts you have are undoubtedly those of an atheist, a freethinker, a person who does not believe in God Almighty. These are also the concepts of a corrupt and a misguided person, a person who deviated from the messengers and prophets of God and from their disciples, companions and messages as well.

Who told you, al-Qadhdhafi that God chooses deviant persons?

Who told you that the messengers of God can have a rotten life like yours, deviant conduct like yours or companions like your "companions" and "intimate confidants"?"

You, al-Qadhdhafi, have not risen to the level of ordinary human beings, not to mention great leaders, major reformers or messengers and prophets, may God bless them and the last chosen one among them [i.e., Muhammad] and grant them salvation.

Who Are You?

Many people talk about the "miracles" of your birth, and they repeat the story of the Jewish mother, the father who was an Italian officer and the priest of the church at (Tarnunah). [They talk] about the latter's letter to you after he became a cardinal and remembered the story of "the foundling" who became the president of Libya.

Some of those people also refer to an interview that was conducted with you by a Libyan newspaper during the first months of the coup. During that interview you tried to deny "that charge," but then you reconsidered the matter and deleted the paragraphs that dealt with this subject.

Believe me, al-Qadhdhafi, I personally was prepared to ignore all this--even if it had become established truth--because none of this is your fault. We as Muslims should judge a person only by his conduct, his behavior, his morals and his actions.

Believe me, al-Qadhdhafi, if you had disappeared from our scene 1 or 2 years after the coup, many of our people who were deceived by you would have felt sorry for your departure. They saw in you an image of some of their dreams and hopes. Unfortunately, however, you stayed and you thrived in power all this time and all these years. The truth about you is no longer a secret to anyone. Many people who have lived with you and who have known you closely or from a distance are talking.

Many of your companions, members of the Revolutionary Council, talked in details, none of which could be a source of pride for you.

Many people whom you had advanced, who had come close to you and then walked away from you when they discovered the truth about you are talking. Some of these

people were dismissed by you when you felt that they learned too much about you or when you felt that they were not going along with your foolishness, your inquiries and your whims.

The truth about you is no longer a secret to anyone.

Members of your revolutionary council, your ministers, your officers and your guards know the truth about you.

Members of your People's Committees, members of your Revolutionary Committees and the female guards and nuns of your revolution also know the truth about you.

Our students know it; our rural and urban dwellers know it; and every person in our nation knows it.

Before this, the so-called Muhammar Abu Minyar Qadhaf al-Damm, Khalifah Hanish, Hasan Ashkai and the brothers, Qadhaf al-Damm, Mas'ud 'Abd-al-Hafiz and Muftah al-Sabi' have known it.

All politicians, leaders, journalists and ordinary visitors to our country have known the truth about you. Even those who did not visit our country have known the truth about you.

Yes, it is unfortunate that you did stay all these years in power.

During those years your "theory" was completed; the record of your crimes was completed; and the record of your foolishness and your treason was completed.

You have become known to everyone, even those who were children when you stole power in Libya. They know you to the point that they would not hesitate to make an attempt on your life.

You ask me what is this truth [that I am talking about], and I tell you this: "When the baseness of an unruly person is coupled with childhood deprivation; poor breeding; psychological, mental and behavioral deviance; a base nature; a mean and cowardly spirit along with treachery, servitude, error and the wrath of God, then the outcome of all this would be manifested in a person who is now called Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-Qadhafi."

You and the Red Palace

All those who lived through the period of your rule sense that you have been very careful about seeing to it that records of the period during which you ruled Libya are not forgotten in history.

You may have given an order more than once that significant documents be stored in the archives of the Red Palace, and you may have ordered that some of these documents be stored in some international archives for the same purpose. You may have even ordered that major documents be buried in various parts of our desert for the same purpose.

A scholar may find the following in the archives of the Red Palace:

The first statement of the revolutionary coup.

- A list of names of members of the Revolutionary Council.

--A list of names of Free United Officers (the latest edition according to the most recent changes).

--Episodes of the story of the revolution, according to the most recent accounts.

--A proclamation about turning over power, wealth and weapons to the people, or the proclamation that was never proclaimed.

--Piles of speeches.

--Tons of pictures of administration figures in various postures and pictures of scores of spontaneous, supportive people's marches.

Who told you, al-Qadhafi, that we do not want you to keep all records of your administration?

We want those records; our people want them, and they want you to keep them for us on one condition.

You are to keep those records for us in their entirety. They are not to be falsified; nothing is to be deleted or crossed out of them; and none of these records is to be damaged. All this is necessary so that we would get to know quite well all your "accomplishments" or rather your crimes.

We want you, for example, to keep [the following records] for us:

--The true story about your Jewish heritage.

--The true story about your revolution and the suspicious and suspect communications that preceded and accompanied the revolution.

--The truth about what happened to Cpt 'Atiyyah al-Kasih, Capt Muhammad al-Maqaryaf and Capt Muhammad al-Harati.

--The true story behind the well-known address you delivered at Zawarah.

We want you to keep for our people records that would tell them about [the following]:

--The actual number of people in our armed forces who have been physically eliminated since you came to power.

--The actual number of our citizens who have been arrested, tortured or attacked either through [verbal] abuse or beatings.

--The actual number of Libyans who were maimed in the war in Uganda and who were killed by your orders after they returned to Libya.

--The actual number of our people who died in the desert of Chad during the years of your regime.

-The actual number of our people who were killed in the course of clashes with their fellow Egyptians on the borders between Libya and Egypt.

-The actual number of our male and female students who were expelled by you from their schools and colleges throughout the years of your regime.

-The actual number of our citizens and our people who were suspended from their jobs and from work and production since you came to power.

--The actual number of Russian, Cuban, East German and North Korean experts, advisers and soldiers who are in Libya for your protection and your security.

In addition, we want you to deposit in the Red Palace documents that would indicate to our people [information about the following]:

--Who proposed to you the idea for the "Green Book" and for the "Third Universal Theory?"

--Who proposed to you the idea of turning toward Russia and the eastern bloc? Who is behind the tremendous Russian arms deals?

--Who proposed to you and why the deal of the Italian Fiat [automobile] company?

--What are the real reasons that led you to choose April 7 as the annual season for your revenge on the Libyan people?

--What are the real reasons that caused you to break up in laughter during the funeral of your mother, the late 'A'ishah?

We also want you to keep for our people documents that would help them know what your presence throughout all these years has cost our economy and the finances and wealth of our people. We want you to keep for our people in the Red Palace documents that would help them know [the following]:

The cost of all security measures that have to do with your daily life, your comings and goings and your meetings.

- The cost of all unsuccessful and wasteful agricultural and industrial development contracts you set up.

- The cost of all the imperfect, rusty and useless weapons deals that you concluded, especially with fellow Russians.

The cost of your foreign military adventures and conspiracies, beginning with Egypt and including Tunisia, the Sahara, Uganda and Chad.

The cost of all your conspiracies, intrigues and attempted coups in most neighbouring, fraternal and friendly countries, particularly Sudan, Tunisia, Niger, Morocco, Chad, Gambia, Ghana, the Senegal, the Central African Republic, the Cameroon, Nigeria, Somalia, Lebanon, North and South Yemen, Jordan, Iraq, Oman, Pakistan and Indonesia.

--the cost of what you spent to train mercenaries and terrorists and finance all terrorist and extremist movements from the far left to the far right all over the world.

--The cost of releasing 83 Libyan soldiers who were held hostage in Tanzania after the war in Uganda.

--The cost of the suspect alliance with Ethiopia and South Yemen; this alliance was blessed by the Russians.

--The cost of bribing and buying the silence of large numbers of leaders, personalities, political parties, newspaper publishers and writers in many countries of the world.

--The cost of those whose silence you bought and the mercenaries you hired to pursue and kill Libyans and others opposed to your regime.

--The cost of your insane fits against our national wealth. These fits manifested themselves in the destruction of hundreds of buildings, establishments and farms. One of those fits was the insane fit that came over you in December 1978 and made you destroy in Tajura' and Qar Yunis hundreds of buildings and establishments that cost no less than 700 million dinars.

--The cost of what you spent on your Libyan lackeys and aides, military and otherwise, to ensure their continued service and loyalty to you.

We also want you to leave for us in the Red Palace documents that would explain to us the role that intelligence and investigating agencies and revolutionary committees play in your Jamahiriyyah where "people have wealth, power and weapons." We want you to leave documents that would explain to us the role played by your tribesmen and your cousins in this Jamahiriyyah. We specifically want to know the authorities and the roles of people like Khalifah Ahnish, Hasan Ashkal, Mas'ud 'Abd-al-Hafiz and the brothers Qadhdhaf al-Damm and Ahmad Ibrahim.

Yes, we want you to keep all this data for us in the Red Palace--forgive me: I forgot that you had changed its color to green. If you do this, you will then occupy your proper place in the history of our country. However, we have doubts about your courage and your sincerity; we doubt that you will keep all these facts and data for us. Therefore, don't wear yourself out trying to hide all the effects of your crimes and your actions. These have been engraved and stored in the memories, minds, hearts and souls of all your contemporaries.

We and You

I do not know what the future holds for you and for us in this life.

This is what God has decreed, and what God has decreed is unknown to us.

But we are confident and certain that scores of thousands, or rather the majority of our good people, are constantly praying for us, the sons of this good and noble nation, who chose the path of fighting and struggling to overthrow you.

We are also confident and certain that these masses will weep for us if your treacherous and sinful hands get one of us.

We are also certain that thousands of our people--even those who you think are very close to you--pray for your death and destruction. We are also certain that not a single person will shed a tear for you on the day of your demise.

We are also absolutely certain that we will meet with you in front of our Omnipotent Lord.

All those who have been oppressed, betrayed, assassinated and denied justice will attend [and witness] this scene.

On that day the town crier will announce, "There is no injustice today."

"They will hang their heads with awe before the Living One, the Ever-existent. Those who are burdened with sin shall come to grief" [Taha: 111].

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LIBYA

NATIONAL FRONT ISSUES APPEAL FOR FUNDS

[Place of publication unknown] AL-INQADH in Arabic No 1, Jul 82 Insert

[Article: "Solidarity Fund"]

[Text] In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate:

The National Front for Rescuing Libya

Libyan Social Solidarity Fund

An Appeal for Funds

God Almighty says, "The men who stayed in their own city [Medina] and embraced the Faith before them love those who have sought refuge with them; they do not covet what they are given but rather prize them above themselves, though they are in want. Those that preserve themselves from their own greed shall surely prosper" (al-Hashr: 9).

The Prophet, may God bless him and grant him salvation, says, "He who has surplus wealth should share it with him who has none; and he who has surplus provisions should share his provisions with him who has none."

The Prophet also said, "He who has food for two people should share this food with a third person, and he who has food for four people should share it with a fifth or a sixth person."

The prelude to the charter of the Libyan Social Solidarity Fund, which was approved by the Front's National Council, states the following:

--Based on the values and principles of social solidarity which are urged by our True Islamic faith;

--Manifesting the meanings of succor, championship and protection that our Libyan society has experienced for generations and centuries;

--And completing the requirements of the holy war, the fight and the struggle in which our people have been engaged in this decisive battle with al-Qadhafi and his evils:

The National Front for Rescuing Libya has decided to establish the Libyan Social Solidarity Fund. The purpose of the fund is to serve the Libyan people and to protect their social, educational and health conditions. The fund is to undertake [the following] in particular:

First, the fund is to look after Libyan students abroad whose financial resources have been cut off. The fund is to help them complete their studies.

Second, the fund is to take care of Libyan families that are subjected to difficult living conditions, and it is to offer them appropriate aid.

Third, the fund is to offer health care in cases where people who need health care cannot pay the cost of health care or health care requirements, such as health insurance and other costs.

Fourth, the fund is to assist people in finding work opportunities and scholarships through agencies, organizations and countries and through relations the front has with these agencies and countries. The fund is also to offer legal assistance and advice.

Fifth, the fund is to encourage solidarity and direct cooperation among Libyans; it is to encourage charitable and social societies in the various districts.

Brothers and Sisters:

Citizens of fighting, patient Libya:

Lend a helping hand to this fund so it can carry out its mission and support your brothers, your sisters, your sons and your daughters.

Give God a generous loan, and you shall surely be richly rewarded by Him.

Support this vital project generously and know that God does not deny the righteous their reward.

The Fund's Administrative Committee

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PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS BETWEEN ADEN, ADDIS ABABA

Aden 14 UKTUBAR in Arabic 12 Sep 82 p 2

/Interview with Ethiopian Ambassador to Aden; date and place not specified/

/Excerpts/ Horizons of Development of Yemeni-Ethiopian Relations

Relations between our countries are growing and becoming more firmly established every day, more than at any time in the past. The nature of these relations is pure, having been christened with Yemeni and Ethiopian blood which mingled on the soil of the mountains of Ethiopia in defense of the revolution's right to remain and continue.

A good indication of the firmness of these relations occurred when your country suffered severe damage as the result of torrential rainfall. At that time, the embassy submitted a detailed report on the situation, and Comrade Mengistu insisted on seeing it with his own eyes. Naturally he was informed of the situation, and this proves that the leaders in the two countries help and support one another.

The cooperation between Aden and Addis Ababa was crowned in December 1979 with the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Emanating from the spirit of this treaty, at the end of 1980 a joint Yemeni-Ethiopian committee was formed to coordinate commercial, cultural and scientific activity between the two countries. As a result of that, a protocol was signed for commercial, cultural and political cooperation, as well as cooperation in the fields of higher education and communications. That came about through the committee's meetings in Addis Ababa at the end of last year.

In the field of telecommunications, a number of Yemeni technical students are now being trained in Ethiopian communications institutes. There is also coordination between the communications organizations in the two countries in the various international bodies, and some projects in this field are under study.

There is cooperation in the cultural and scientific field. Programs for 1981-82 call for the organization of cultural expositions in both countries and the exchange of technical and athletic groups, in addition to an Ethiopian offer of study grants and training sessions.

Results of Aden Treaty

The Aden tripartite agreement is a model and a shining example of what can be done to bring together fighting revolutions and people intent on their independence, national sovereignty and progress. This treaty, which was concluded by Aden, Addis Ababa and Tripoli, represents another sign of the extent of the relationship which draws together the Yemeni, Ethiopian and Libyan revolutions.

This treaty stands side by side with the struggle of people fighting for their independence, for peace and disarmament in the African continent, the Indian Ocean and the world.

It is well-known that this treaty includes cooperation in a number of fields, with several enterprises emanating from them, including economic, political, information, military, etc.

Indications of that are the meeting of the political committee held in Aden and the conference of ministers of information, which was held in June. The goal of these committees is to bring the three peoples closer together and to improve cooperation among the three countries.

There are results of this treaty, including cooperation between Aden, Tripoli and Addis Ababa on all levels. This treaty has won the esteem and respect of all revolutionaries and progressives and has induced a number of progressive and socialist organizations to stand beside it in their just fight against reactionary and imperialist conspiracies.

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SABIC'S VICE-CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES INDUSTRIALIZATION EFFORTS

Paris BULLETIN DE L'ECONOMIE ARABE in French Oct 82 pp 11-15

[Article: "Are Industrialized Countries Afraid of Arab Industrialization?";
passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text]/Except for short news items and bits of information scattered here and there, very few French publications contain detailed presentations of the views of high Arab officials or the main aspects of the economic policy of Arab countries, in particular the oil countries around the Gulf. Certainly, lectures on one or the other topic of actuality, especially oil actuality, exist in English--the language in which some officials and intellectuals in these countries are educated and which they favor--but these lectures, often organized by leading magazines or major financial organizations, are reserved to the closed circles of high finance and access to them costs a small fortune./

/BULLETIN DE L'ECONOMIE ARABE, which is committed to promoting better communications and therefore better understanding between businessmen and statesmen, between the Arab nation and the European nations, is publishing in exclusivity, in French, the full text of the lecture given by a high Saudi official of one of the major Saudi industrial organizations, namely the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries (SABIC)./

/As part of the cycle of studies on the development of Gulf countries organized by the Qatar University, the second study, entitled "Why the Industrialization of the Arabian Peninsula?", was this year the subject of a conference recently delivered by Mr Abdul Aziz Abdallah Az-Zamel, vice-chairman of SABIC's board of directors.

/The lecturer attempts to develop two major ideas:/

/- the skepticism spread and kept alive by Western publications and media as to the ability of the Arabian Gulf region to industrialize itself will not shake the firm conviction of its leaders that they must industrialize their countries to ensure a diversification of their income;/

/ coordination and cooperation between Arabian Gulf states in the various domains and at all levels are perceived as an absolute necessity./

/He does it through the following text, which is an attempt at telling us why the Arabian peninsula must become industrialized./

Why the Industrialization of the Arabian Peninsula?

Monetary Income and Purchasing Power

It is hard to explain the obvious. But it is still harder to try and discuss what is perfectly evident. We can of course ask "Why the industrialization of the Arabian peninsula?" We can even go further and ask: why the industrialization of any part of our planet where conditions for industrial production are available?

These two questions can be in the same vein as other questions like: why do we eat, drink, get educated and work? Why is it that each of us tries to create a family and strives to provide for himself, develop his abilities and ensure his future? We could go on and on asking a torrent of questions like that.

The oil crisis and the increase in oil prices in 1973 were followed by a radical change in what is usually called the conditions of the terms of exchange between raw materials and finished products. For over two centuries, these conditions had remained in favor of industrialized countries. And this state of facts persisted during all of this long period, unaffected by market factors or abundance or shortage conditions, although economists had been forecasting since the beginning of the century that change was ineluctable.

Anyhow, the minority continued to monopolize the resources of the majority. In other words, the former--the minority of industrialized countries--continued to buy, or rather to take from the latter--the majority of developing countries --the product of their soil, whether mineral or agricultural commodities, at cost or at less than cost, to sell them back to them as finished products at several times the purchasing price. The profit margins of industrialized countries far exceed the reasonable economic limits of value added through the processing of raw materials into finished products.

Thus, the poor have become poorer and the rich richer. The increased income of the latter gave them the means for growth and development. It enabled them to accumulate capital, to train their human resources, to develop technology and science, to increase their consumption and to improve their social services. In brief, their increased income enabled them to achieve overall progress in all sectors of living, so that the notions of progress and industry have become so closely associated in the minds that they ended up having the same meaning: industrialized countries are advanced countries and vice versa.

Therefore, the relations between industrialized countries and developing countries have changed since 1973. But this change is not global. It does not include the relations between all raw-materials producing countries and all the countries that transform them into finished products. For the moment, the change has been limited to relations between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries. The result was the well-known monetary upturn in oil-exporting countries, which include Arabian peninsula countries. We were then rewarded by all sorts of names such as "the rich oil countries," "the oil rich," and more, which reflect our present wealth and abundance but overlook our future and the fate of our future generations.

We must not look merely at the present. We must consider the future. It is with an eye to our present and future condition that we should try to answer the following three questions which we feel are very important:

1. Are we really rich?

2. If we are, what can we do to preserve and increase our wealth?

3. If, on the other hand, we are not, what hope can we have for true wealth?

At present, we can truly say that we are rich in a strict monetary sense. If we consider per capita income, we are even among the inhabitants of the 20 richest countries in the world according to the data contained in the 1981 World Bank report. In fact, according to this source, the gross national product per capita was \$30,070 in the United Arab Emirates, \$26,080 in Qatar, \$22,840 in Kuwait, \$17,160 in Saudi Arabia, compared with \$11,260 in the United States and \$8,910 in Japan, the two major industrialized countries included among the leading group.

But what can be the economic significance of this monetary criterion in our particular case? We all know that most of our income comes from the extraction and sale of our crude oil, not from renewable resources. In other words, our income actually comes from the "depletion" of a decreasing capital, and not from the productivity of a growing capital that would provide for a continued increase in future years.

Therefore, we have no choice but to transform our present monetary assets into stable, permanent and diversified sources of income that would provide us and our children with resources sufficient not only to maintain the standard of living we are accustomed to, but also to increase and improve it. If we fail to do so, we will then be like the one who sells his house to buy consumer goods: he can then improve his standard of living for a while, after which he will be much worse than when he started with.

The Benefits of Industrialization

Financial benefits

This is where we can make a significant contribution to realize the benefit of the oil-exporting countries from the industrial processing of raw materials.

For instance, it is better to process crude oil into more valuable finished products than to export it as crude oil. Also, industrialization and the transformation of gas into petrochemical products will produce considerable additional income which we cannot achieve if we merely export all of it as crude gas, or go on burning part of it as it comes out of the wells.

Technological Benefits

Technology transfer, especially through the development of the labor force, cannot take place in a vacuum. It needs an appropriate support if it is to take place. Now, industry is considered to be one of the most effective means for the transfer of knowhow and the development of the domestic labor force.

The acquisition of professional qualification by the young people of the Arabian peninsula, thanks to industrialization, is considered to be one of the largest potential sources of wealth of the region.

(The Security of Not Being Dependent on a Single Source of Income)

One of the major benefits we hope to derive from industrialization is the diversification of our sources of income. We must not be dependent on a single source of income and we believe that the recent sluggishness of the oil market will, if need be, demonstrate the danger of being dependent on a single source of income, even if that source is oil.

But What Type of Industrialization?

Obviously, the choice of the type of industry we want to build will largely depend on the comparative advantages we have. What are these advantages? The creation of what types of industries will they encourage, and what are the characteristics of these industries? What is the nature of the obstacles which have hindered or might hinder this type of industries?

At present, our region has a relative abundance of capital and energy resources, especially oil and gas. Therefore, /the natural advantage is for us to choose projects which will make extensive use of the resources we have in abundance and will require little labor, which is relatively scarce at present./

This is why the industrial projects which we are called to evaluate or plan are usually characterized by intensive capital investment, maximum use of energy resources, and localization near reliable and affordable sources of supply in raw materials and energy.

We have no other choice but to industrialize or to go on wasting our resources and burning at the end of the pipe bits the gas which is a by-product of oil extraction.

But industrialization presents requirements that cannot be ignored. The industries meeting our criteria are characterized by a minimum dimension of the production unit and a high level of advanced technology, so as to benefit

from which savings and increase the available utilization of our untapped resources. Thus, except for dependent projects, our new industrial projects provide more production capacity in excess of the presently limited needs of local markets. Therefore, a large part of the production of our new industrial facilities will be exported to international markets.

When certain Gulf countries started implementing their industrial projects on modern bases, and when the plans of other countries in the region follow in their footsteps become known, people began to raise questions as to our ability to cross the bridge of industrialization and compete with countries with long-implanted and firmly-rooted industries with respect to both experience of production methods and management and the know-how and control of products marketing networks and outlets. The outcome of all these questions, which turned into rumors, is that a few are marked by objectivity, some by presumption, others by skepticism. In this respect, we have not even been spared by our neighbors or those closest to us. As for the Western media, whether specialized or not, they have showered us with such innuendos as soon as they heard of our plans.

Here are a few of the obstacles hindering the industrialization process in the Gulf region:

1. Infrastructure and Capital

The first obstacle we met was that of infrastructure, the development of which has not yet reached a sufficient level, and the lack of domestic technical and management elites. We should point out that, from the start, we were aware that optimum utilization of our resources was dependent on a number of prerequisites. First among these is the human factor aptitude, and the adequacy of infrastructures and equipment, and their ancillary services.

As a result, we gave priority to the construction of economic foundations and to the organization of primary developmental requirements, including infrastructure equipment. The oil industry is now receiving the most modern equipment with its ancillary services. This trend is well illustrated by the Jubail and Yanbu sites in Saudi Arabia, and the industrial development zones in Qatar and other Gulf countries.

As far as the manpower coming from the public sector, the "human factor" is undoubtedly too important to ignore. True, this factor does not receive enough attention. It is apparent with respect to the methods of the mass media coverage that, though it has received special attention and appreciation, it still receives only marginal interest in increased training of the manpower available.

As far as the private sector and its management and working technology, one should note that it cannot be expected to be responsible for the present industrial problems, if he does not want to. We are already in the process of setting up a right environment, to which I shall refer later in this speech.

This company has based its recruiting and training program on its need for domestic personnel at each stage of implementation of its projects. Since it was created in 1976, it has even undertaken the training of a domestic personnel numerous enough to meet the present and future needs of its central management and its projects. The preparation of job training programs and the control of their implementation, both within the country and abroad, either by SABIC alone or in cooperation and coordination with its associates in international companies, are determined by the type of training and the nature of the requirements in each particular case.

The most important factor in SABIC's training program is in most cases the intensive basic training including the traditional disciplines and scientific methods directly related to the concrete tasks which the applicant will be expected to perform. This training stage is always followed by "on-the-job" training. Going through these two stages is equally required of the qualified engineer and of the applicant going through a job-training period in order to acquire some qualification or become a skilled worker. It is also true of the office worker, the economist, the accountant, the university professor, as of the youth who has not yet finished school, taking into account of course the relative differences in the make-up and intensity of training at each stage.

/At this point, I would like to reassert something that some forget or pretend to have forgotten. It is that the heavy industries based on oil and gas and minerals which we are building, or planning to build in the Gulf region, are capital-intensive industries. Thus, if we consider all the industrial projects which SABIC is now completing in Saudi Arabia, we note that no more than 7,500 people are required to manage and operate them. Moreover, if we include the plants and industrial projects of the Saudi Oil Company (PETROMIN), the personnel required does not exceed 15,000./

/If we now go one step further and include the labor requirements of all the basic industries in the Gulf region, we estimate they will not exceed 250,000 in the medium term. Would you say that we cannot manage to train that many of our citizens within that time?/

/2. The Obstacle of High Plant Construction Cost/

After reviewing the two obstacles of infrastructure inadequacy and the lack of a qualified labor force, we must now consider the question of the comparative construction costs of industrial projects.

/As far as the cost of petrochemical plants in the Gulf region is concerned, some estimate it at double or even triple the construction cost of similar plants in Europe or the United States. Other more moderate estimates find a difference ranging from 50 to 100 percent, based on estimates from a company which is actually associated to the leading petrochemical plant in the Gulf region. This company had estimated that the financial cost of the Qatar ethylene plant was 60 percent higher than that of a similar European plant./

Now that our projects are in an advanced stage of completion, some having already started production, we note that, to a large extent, these estimates were wrong. Actually, the financial cost of plant construction is well below these estimates. This decrease results from the progress achieved in the implementation of infrastructure projects, the completion of their development work, the fact that congestion in Gulf ports has been relieved, as well as from improved housing and transportation and the fact that the inflation which followed the wave of euphoria of the years 1975-1976 has been brought under control.

/As a result, the financial cost of our plants exceeds that of European or American plants by only 35 percent./

This figure is based on actual realizations and on a comparison between the theoretical and actual cost of projects in progress. It should be noted that, to a large extent, it is accounted for by the cost of transportation, services and special equipment to protect the plants against extreme climate conditions.

As for other cost factors, it turned out that, as far as the comparative cost of raw materials is concerned, we were at a considerable advantage over the United States, Europe and Japan.

The Inevitable Coordination and the Need for Integration Among Gulf Countries

Although they are important, the basic petrochemical and steel industries must not be the only ones to be developed. To us, they represent only one step in the industrialization of our region. They will provide a basis for other industries and activities, the dimensions, capacities and productions of which will be determined by the present and future demand of local, neighboring and international markets.

In fact, the Gulf region has many industries, including those producing consumer goods and means of production for the local markets. It also possesses complementary activities and processing industries using the output of basic industries as raw materials or intermediate products.

Do we have to say that it is our duty to coordinate integration efforts among our countries and to create an environment that will enable the cumulative industrialization process to bear its fruits? In substance, can we conclude that cooperation, under its different forms, is in our eyes nothing but both conscience and action? For no cooperation is possible when both these factors are not present and participation is not conceivable with one and not the other.

The conscience of the necessity of cooperation between the citizens of Gulf countries is not purely sentimental, nor racial, nor national; it results from, and goes beyond these factors. It is primarily a reflection of needs and obvious material factors: Gulf countries have as a rule similar production characteristics, and their productions face similar obstacles. Their levels

of development are about the same; their economic and social environments are conditioned by the same factors, and their political and commercial interests with respect to foreign countries are in agreement. As a result, their interdependence and integration are unavoidable. They are involved as "production units" and "consumption units" in a "common market."

Therefore, these countries must of necessity act as an "economic community" and as a bloc characterized by a coordinated political action and a common goal.

[SABIC]

The Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) is a public organization enjoying some independence and with a capital of 10 billion rials. It was created to promote industrial development projects as a whole by creating favorable conditions, both financially and structurally.

SABIC is involved in several projects, in cooperation with foreign companies most of which are in charge of exportation and marketing.

The Third Plan provides for a financial aid of 10 billion rials for industrialization. Investments will be aimed at meeting the requirements of the various economic sectors (agriculture and food industries, petrochemical and mining production), and maintenance and repair in order to prolong the service life of existing investments.

Several projects are under study:

- a development plan for the industrial zones of Jubail and Yembo;
- creation of three new zones: Medina, Khamis-Mushait and Abha;
- creation of two new projects for the Grain Silos Flour Mill Organization at Khamis-Mushait and Jizan;
- expansion of the Gassim complex;
- completion of the three steelmaking projects: a steelplant (850,000 tons per year) and a rolling-mill at Jubail, and another rolling-mill at Jeddah;
- construction of five cement-works which will increase the country's production capacity from 1,791 tons per day in 1978 to 36,000 tons per day by the end of the Third Plan.

9294
CSO: 4419/4

SAUDI ARABIA

ROLE, ORGANIZATION OF AIR DEFENSE SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 31 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by 'Abd al-Karim Ya'qub: "During His Inspection Tour of the Air Defense School and the Principal Maintenance [Division] Units Today, His Majesty King Fahd Will Inaugurate the New Training Aids Wing and the New NCO Club"]

[Text] This afternoon (Tuesday) His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will inaugurate the new Armed Forces Hospital in Jiddah and after that His Majesty, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, will make an inspection visit to the Air Defense facilities. This inspection visit will include a number of departments and facilities in the Air Defense School as well as the Air Defense Principal Maintenance [Division].

The two new facilities in the Air Defense School which King Fahd will be inaugurating during his inspection tour are the Training Aids Wing and the NCO Club.

King Fahd Inspects the Training Aids Wing

'UKAZ has made a tour of a number of the school's facilities, and now we are presenting to you this report which will shed some light both on the departments of the school and the Air Defense Force's principal technical maintenance departments.

The Training Aids Wing in the school, which King Fahd will be visiting, inspecting, and inaugurating, will include a number of departments, of which the most important are the following:

The Printing and Illustration Department

This department will be doing the printing of books and notebooks for the school, maps, and everything which the courses will require in the way of explanatory illustrations. This department will be responsible for supplying the school and all of the Air Defense units with books concerning the operation and maintenance of equipment. The printing presses and technical equipment which this department has been supplied with are modern and advanced equipment which will be printing all of the above-mentioned materials, and on a very high technical level. Furthermore, it will be possible to utilize the whole spectrum of colors in this department's printing and illustration work.

The Calligraphy and Sketching Department

It will be this department's job to do all of the sketching, designing, and calligraphy work. This work will be done by skilled and expert personnel, and mechanical and electronic writing apparatuses will also be utilized.

The Television Department

This department will consist of a complete television station with all studios and technical resources, and will be ready for direct transmission. This station will film cultural and educational programs, will put on film most of the practical military training courses to teach the use of equipment, and will prepare entertainment and propaganda films.

The Photography Department

It will be this department's job to do photography and prepare explanatory photographic slides. This department has complete photo labs for processing and developing various types of films.

The Air Defense NCO Club, which King Fahd will inaugurate by ceremoniously cutting its ribbon, will be a recreational facility for all NCO's in Air Defense units in the Jiddah area.

The club has been designed in a splendid architectural style. In the center of the club there is a green garden covered by glass which allows the light of the sun to shine through. The club has numerous individual areas which are distributed and located in a way which is harmonious and in keeping with the purpose of each area. These areas are the following--a reception room, a sitting room, a game room in which there are pool tables, ping-pong tables, and other types of recreational games, a snack bar, a place for worship, an exercise room (for weightlifting), a steam-bath room.(sauna), two rooms for watching television and video-films, a video-tape library, a reading room, an Arab-style party and meeting room, and a number of administrative offices. The club also has a large swimming pool and relaxation area which is surrounded by a large park.

Wings of the School

Since we have touched upon the subject of the Training Aids Wing as one of the new educational departments in the Air Defense School, it would be well for us now to mention the other divisions within the school, which are the following:

The Missile Wing

This wing of the school will have the function of conducting all of the courses and preparing the programs dealing with training in the use of the missiles utilized by the Air Defense units. [These courses] will begin with English language training programs since a knowledge of English is considered to be a basic prerequisite for trainees who will be sent to one of the missile training courses when they enter the Air Defense School.

The Artillery Wing

It will be this wing's function to hold all of the courses providing training in the use of the artillery utilized by Air Defense units. Since great missions and responsibilities have been placed on the shoulders of this wing, as well as the Missile Wing previously mentioned, the development of these two wings has been matched by development in the training materials used in them-- both written and audio-visual materials. The Training Aids Wing (which we talked about at the beginning of this report) was established in order to help shoulder the burden of the responsibilities of training along with the other wings of the school.

The Preparatory Training Wing

This wing will hold all of the basic courses in mechanics, electronics, and English. All of these courses are considered to be prerequisites for the various maintenance courses which the students in this school must attend.

The Tactics and General Studies Wing

This wing's responsibility will be to prepare various basic and advanced courses for officers, especially those relating to air defense tactics and other general subjects.

How Did the Air Defense [School] Begin in Saudi Arabia?

Before we touch upon the Principal Maintenance Division of the Air Defense Force, it would be well for us to present to you this brief bit of information concerning the origin and development of the Air Defense School in Jiddah:

This school began as a small wing in the Artillery Corps School in al-Ta'if. The wing was established in 1375 A.H. [1955] for the purpose of providing training in the use of light anti-aircraft artillery weapons, it was inevitable that this wing would also undergo development, would become more than merely a wing, and would be transformed into an anti-aircraft artillery school. This actually took place in the year 1382 A.H. [1962].

Since there has been continuous development and since anti-aircraft air defense weapons have developed from being slow-firing light cannons to being destructive rapid-firing rocket and missile launchers, it was necessary for the anti-aircraft artillery school to keep pace with this development in weapons and to adapt, in terms of its size and resources, to the rapid development which started taking place in the Air Defense Force. Thus this school has been transformed into what is today called the Air Defense School. This occurred in the year 1386 A.H. [1966].

Missions and Responsibilities of the Air Defense School

The mission of the Air Defense School consists of providing training to officers, NCO's, and enlisted men in the use, operation, and maintenance of air defense weapons such as anti-aircraft artillery, fire observation equipment, and missiles.

The functions of the school have always been, and still are, closely linked to Saudi Arabia's air defense policy. Naturally the purpose of establishing this school as an educational institution has been to achieve the goals of the educational air defense development plan prescribed by responsible officials in the Ministry of Defense and Aviation. The school also carries out the educational policy set by the commanders of the Air Defense Force with regard to training personnel in Air Defense units to operate, utilize, and maintain air defense equipment and apparatuses. The school also has the objectives of raising the educational level of Air Defense officers and other personnel and raising the level of training of personnel in Air Defense units concerning the use of the various equipment in the Air Defense units. Another objective of the school is to build a technological base for the Air Defense Force by means of encouraging research which aims at development, whether the development concerns equipment or technical and educational methods.

The King Inspects the Principal Maintenance Units

The king's visit to the military base in Jiddah, in addition to inaugurating the new military hospital and the new facilities of the Air Defense School, will also include an inspection tour of a number of departments in the Air Defense Force's Principal Maintenance Division. These departments are the following:

Quality Control

The mission of this department is to assure that all of the equipment and apparatuses received conform to the necessary specifications and criteria. This department also conducts studies to improve the performance and quality of the equipment.

Calibration

This department has the function of periodically adjusting all of the testing and measuring apparatuses utilized in the Air Defense Force. This department also has a unit of traveling personnel who undertake the calibration of Air Defense Force control panels which are located in remote places.

Production Control

This department is responsible for production control in all of the principal maintenance departments. It assures that the procedures of bringing in and issuing spare parts intended for repair work take place in a systematic fashion. This department also undertakes the preparation of exact statistics concerning how work is proceeding. These statistics are daily, weekly, and monthly statistics.

The Central Inventory Point

This department has the responsibility of requesting, storing, and distributing spare parts intended to be used in Air Defense Force equipment and apparatuses. The department also maintains detailed information concerning all of these spare parts. This is done in order that such spare parts be requested and in order to prevent shortages. This operation is carried out by means of a computer.

The Computer

This department has an IBM-4331 computer with a capacity of two megabits. The computer provides aid in the area of administration and supply of spare parts. It also serves other departments such as the Departments of Production [Control], Calibration, the missile-testing facility, and the Air Defense School. In the future a number of other departments will also utilize the computer, and it will be linked, by means of a telephone connection, to the Air Defense Force branch workshops in Riyadh, Dhahran, Tabuk, and Khamis Mushayt.

Principal Equipment Maintenance

It is this department's job to test and repair principal equipment (radar equipment, [missile] base equipment, launching [pad] equipment, and other equipment). Personnel working in this division also provide direct technical support, in the area of field maintenance, to Air Defense units located in the Western Province.

Mechanical Equipment Maintenance

This department undertakes the maintenance and repair of all mechanical equipment and apparatuses. The department includes a number of subdepartments such as the lathe workshop, hydraulic department, air-conditioner [repair shop], generator [repair shop], and the welding shop.

The Missile-Testing Facility

This department has accurate equipment and apparatuses which annually undertake the testing of missiles. The department also analyzes the results of the annual firing.

The Communications Department

This department installs and repairs the communications equipment utilized in the Air Defense units such as radios, telephones, and vehicle telephones.

Artillery Maintenance

This department has a number of workshops which perform third- and fourth-echelon maintenance and repair work on electronic and mechanical artillery equipment.

Research and Development

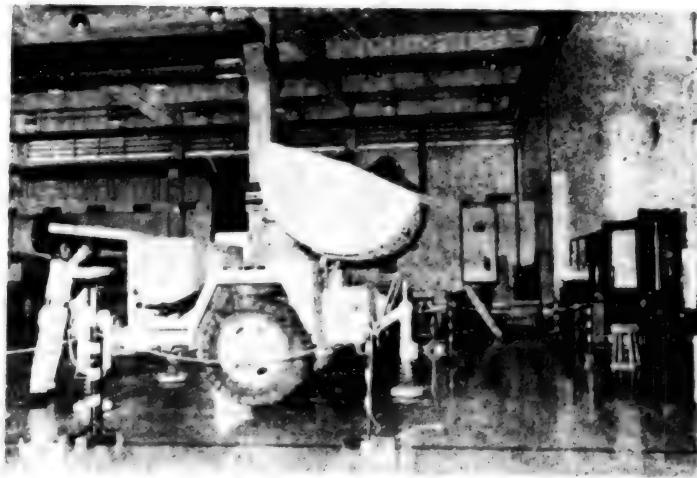
This department is the nucleus for preparing theoretical and field studies and research concerning equipment and apparatuses, finding the best methods of maintaining and preserving this equipment, analyzing the results of damage and defects [in the equipment], extracting and comparing these results in order to discover the reasons for the occurrence of this damage and these defects in order to eliminate these problems, and finding the best means of operating and maintaining the equipment.

The Missions and Functions of the Air Defense Force's Principal Maintenance [Division]

The Air Defense Force's Principal Maintenance [Division] is the unit charged with the responsibility of performing maintenance in the Air Defense units, and this also involves the branch workshops in the other areas of the country and maintenance in the company units. The mission of the Principal Maintenance [Division] consists of the following duties:

1. Providing technical support and maintenance for all of the Air Defense/Army units.
2. Supplying spare parts to all of the Air Defense units.
3. Providing direct technical support to the Air Defense units stationed in the Western Province.
4. Performing first- and second-echelon calibration of missile and artillery equipment and apparatuses.
5. Performing annual missile testing and analyzing the results of annual firing.
6. Providing training in [all] levels of field maintenance for technical personnel.

ILLUSTRATIONS



Air Defense equipment at the Principal Maintenance [Division] after it has been replaced and repaired.



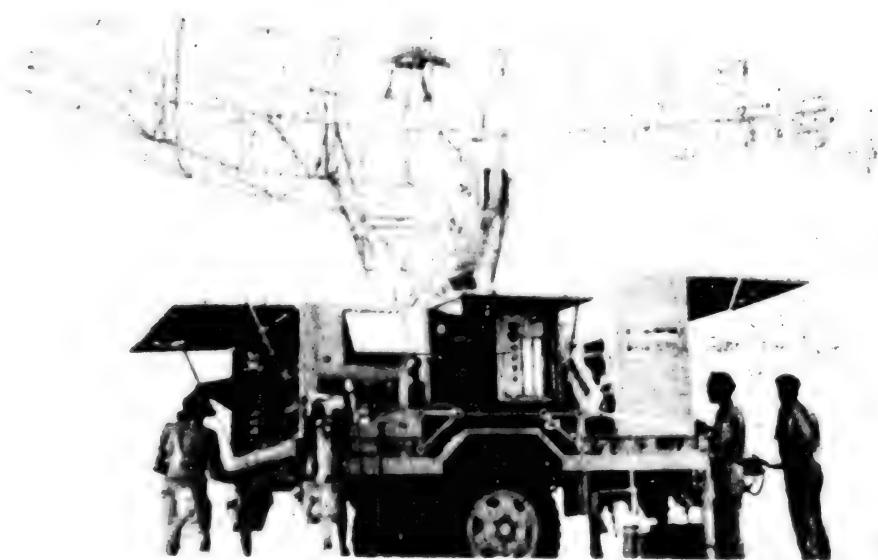
Inside the Electronic Equipment Testing Department at the Principal Maintenance [Division] of the Air Defense Forces



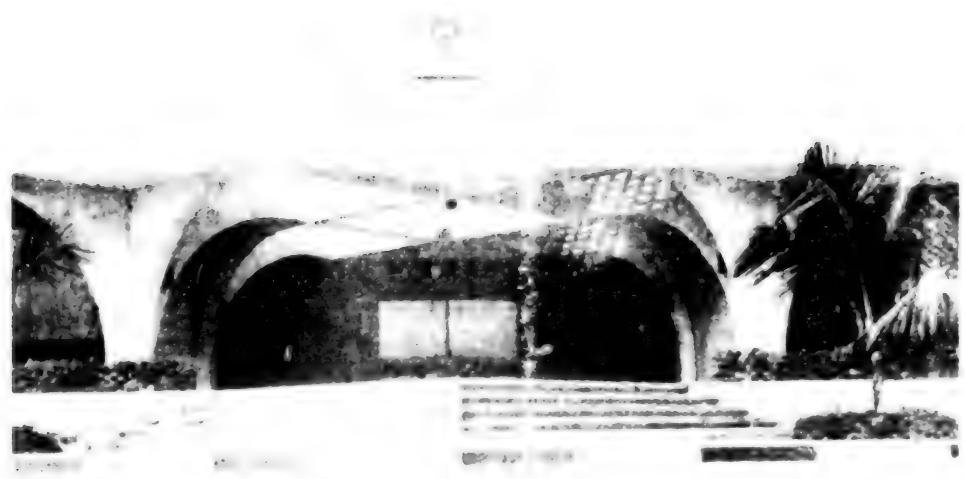
The Production Department of the television station in the Training Aids Wing of the [Air Defense] School



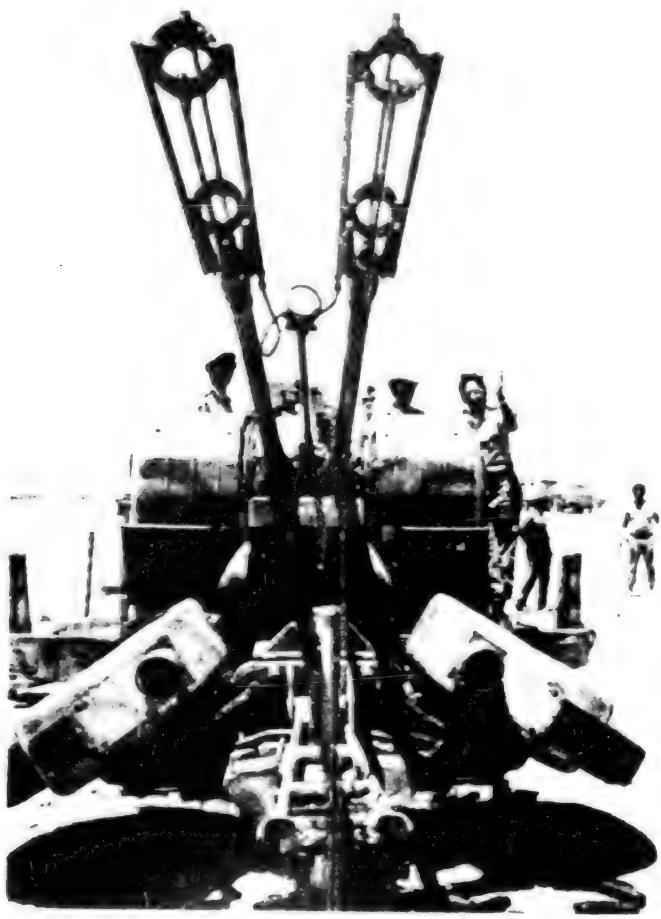
A photograph, inside the Air Defense School, of a track-laying missile-hoisting apparatus.



Advanced radar apparatus attended to by Air Defense personnel.



Outside view of the NCO Club which King Fahd will inaugurate by cutting its ribbon.



35-mm anti-aircraft cannon on which Air Defense Force personnel are being trained.

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI INTEREST IN AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 292, 25 Sep 92 p 49

/Excerpt/ The "Lear Fan" Company of Northern Ireland has announced that a Saudi Arabian group will provide about 40 million pounds sterling of the capital of the company, as compared with 34 million pounds which the British government has provided for the company's capital, in addition to a 10 million pound loan promised by the British government.

It is worth mentioning that the "Lear Fan" Company is developing a type of private business plane manufactured basically of (carbon fibers), which makes it lightweight and reduces its fuel consumption.

The basic distinction in this information may be that a group of the foremost petroleum-exporting states in the world is developing an airplane whose basic characteristic is economical fuel consumption.

The Lear Fan Company expects to deliver its first airplanes in just 1 year. It announced that it hopes to employ more than 2,800 workers at its plant in Northern Ireland.

The company withheld the names of the Saudi group putting up the capital. This group holds a major share of a sister company which Lear Fan will be establishing in the United States.

The Lear Fan Company was established in 1980 and has spent about 70 million pounds sterling on the development of an 8-place business aircraft.

The announcement of Saudi participation in the company's capital was equivalent to launching the company, since it had encountered difficulty in obtaining a loan of 50 million pounds to enable it to draw up a plan for the aircraft, implement it, and move into commercial production. Circles in the British Ministry of Industry expressed their pleasure over the participation of private capital in launching the company and guaranteeing its future.

The new sister company which will be established in the state of Delaware will be called ("Fan Holding Inc."). The British government owns 5 percent of its shares.

There are now two models of the Lear Fan aircraft in use in the United States. This plane flies with two engines linked with a propeller in the tail. Circles in the company say that its price will be about 1.8 million dollars and that it now has advance orders for 272 planes of this type.

7587
CSO: 4404/21

STEPS TAKEN TO SPUR AGRICULTURAL UTILIZATION

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 26 Sep 82 p 3

Article by Nadir Makansi: "Important Decisions Taken By Party and Governmental Committee to Deal With the Problems of Agricultural Utilization in the Euphrates Pilot Project"

[Text] During the field trip made by Comrade Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs, at the head of a party and governmental committee, to the Euphrates basin area, they all took note of the utilization situation in the pilot project. The committee studied the reasons for declining production and came up with proposals, so that serious decisions can be adopted in terms of dealing with the distressing utilization situation, which has been going on for nearly 10 years.

All the problems that have been obstructing progress were surfaced, and these problems were dealt with, after discussion with the committee.

The Current Situation of the Pilot Project's Farms

The pilot project was designed and implemented so that its reclaimed land would be distributed to settlers from the flooded area, for the purpose of using it as family farms, tied together in agricultural cooperative societies.

At that time, it was decided that the land to be distributed would fluctuate between 3.3 and 6.6 hectares per family.

In light of this formula for utilization, no attention was paid to leveling the pilot project's land, in view of the fact that each family would undertake to arrange the necessary leveling of the land allocated to it.

Moreover, a project irrigation network was designed to work 24 hours a day, so that each family farm would be allocated the required amount of irrigation water at the specified time. Fifteen villages were built; they are al-Yamamah, al-Andalas, al-Rashid, al-Ansar, al-'Adnaniyah, Ya'rab, Qahtaniyah, Rabi'a, Hatayn, al-Asad, Badr, al-Qarisiyah, Madhr, al-Muhammadiyah, and al-Ghasaniyah.

These villages contain nearly 7,000 housing units, in order to accommodate the largest possible number of immigrants to this area.

When the times came to use the project, the previous principles were disregarded, and a decision was made, in a meeting of a party and governmental committee in 1975, to use it as state farms. However, that was not implemented, and the use of the project continued up to the present time to be directly for the benefit of the state organization.

As a result of the continuation of this method of administering the project farms, the management of the Organization for the Utilization and Development of the Euphrates Basin made several observations to the party and governmental committee, through which they elucidated the project's situation. These observations can be summarized as follows:

-- A lack of self-independence on the farm level, and even on the farms' directorate level, which has led to changing the farm chief and the director of farms into ordinary employees. This in turn has resulted in an absence of a sense of responsibility, and consequently, a lack of a strong centralized accountability by the organization's management in managing, planning and implementing all the production operations on the farm. This has resulted in the farm's management being cut off from direct participation in and responsibility for production costs and profits. The farm chief has become like an overseer of the workers or an implementing tool for the centralized directorates in the organization.

-- Following the complicated routine of governmental bureaus with regard to the processes of repairing machinery, or obtaining the necessary production requirements, or maintenance of the farm's facilities, all of which has to be done through the district office.

-- The lack of applying a cost-accounting system, and keeping special books for each farm, in order to clearly know what production requirements are disbursed for each crop and how much is spent for farm wages and machinery. There should also be a special record for each crop, showing production, its value and the total costs, in order to stop a farm from being unproductive. Moreover, no system of production incentives has been applied, with wages tied to production, which has caused declining production per worker. There is no concern, and consequently, there is a decline in yield and an increase in costs and waste.

-- The authorities responsible for and supervising production have multiplied. This is done by directorates of the organization in each district. This has resulted in 17 directorates at the present time, which are far away from the production sites, and has resulted in interference and confusion in the guidance and instructions that are issued by the various officials and directors in the district office to the farm.

— The experienced agricultural engineers have left their jobs in the organization for various reasons.

-- Naming newly-experienced farm chiefs has led to a lack of continuity in managing these farms, since a farm chief is replaced on an average of once every 10 to 12 months, in addition to the disparity in minimum living

conditions between the workers in the organization's district office and the farms.

-- There are no material or psychological incentives for the farm chiefs commensurate with the size of the responsibilities placed on their shoulders, and which they must bear through the difficult circumstances in which they work.

The burden of the aggregate of wages and salaries for administrative employees, technicians and services workers in the organization upon production, which has resulted in a large increase in production costs for each farm. For example, we find in the account of production costs for wheat in 1982 that the agricultural workers' wages were only 19 percent of the total aggregate wages.

The Most Important Technical Problems Impeding Progress

One of the most important technical problems facing the project is the lack of leveling of the entire pilot project, along with the fact that the supplemental drainage project was not implemented. In addition, there is no maintenance equipment for the irrigation and drainage network, and an incomplete usage of the pilot project's acreage. There is also a decline in irrigation efficiency, and the water does not reach all the fields. There is a lack of agricultural machinery, both in type and in quantity.

Proposals for the Preparation of Decisions Needed to Overcome the Project's Problems

The party and governmental committee met and discussed the problems that are impeding progress in the project. They took note of some proposals made to overcome the problems, and decided the following:

-- Establish the principle of decentralization in the management of each project.

-- Task the Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation and Finance with drawing up a financial and management system for the organization.

-- Equip the project and the farm within the project with all the necessary agricultural machinery and equipment to maintain the irrigation and drainage network, and task the Irrigation Ministry with establishing a system for using and operating the equipment, whether for the project or the farm.

-- Task the State Organization for the Utilization of the Euphrates Basin with increasing the open drainage ditches and isolating the existing ones.

-- Task the Ministry of Irrigation with forming a committee to conduct an inventory of equipment currently on hand, in use and in maintenance, and to estimate the organization's needs, in order that that be submitted to the prime minister's office.

-- The percentage of administrative and services wages must be set between 5 and 10 percent of the total aggregate wages directly connected with agricultural production.

-- Expedite issuance of a decree paying the value of real estate appropriated for the pilot project, as well as solving the other problems pertaining to this appropriated land.

-- Deal with gradual ensuring of services' terms, and task the governor with preparing the necessary memorandum to be sent to the Ministry of Planning.

-- Task the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor with coordinating with the organization and the specific authorities concerned, through the Central Committee for Incentives, to establish a system of incentives and to tie wages to production.

-- Do not appoint farm chiefs from the ranks of new graduates. It is necessary for a farm chief to be an agricultural engineer with at least 5 years experience. New elements should have practical training on the farms, through side-by-side working with the outgoing farm chief. It is also necessary to increase the number of domestic and foreign training courses for the various specialities.

-- Expedite establishing a new organizational structure for the organization, in harmony with the final formula for utilization of the project, and the proposals that the party and governmental committee has submitted.

So As Not to Make a Mistake Again

The most important of the errors that have surfaced in the pilot project, and which were the cause of the project's losses, was in not dealing from the beginning with project utilization. It is well known that work in respect to utilization, if it is not integrated, will lead to failure.

After learning about the reality of the project and the reasons that led to huge losses to our economy, and after making the decisions to put an end to these losses, we must follow up implementing the decisions, especially since these decisions were not implemented in past years.

All of us hope that the field trip made by the party and governmental committee will bear fruit soon.

7005
CSO: 4404/26

TUNISIA

PUBLIC ORDER BRIGADE DISPERSES DEMONSTRATORS

Tunis AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 30 Sep 82 pp 5, 6

[Article: "Public Order Brigade Uses Violence To Restrain Popular Demonstration Organized by Our Movement"]

[Text] The Movement of Socialist Democrats organized a peaceful demonstration on Tuesday during which participants condemned the crimes of Zionists and their allies, chief among which is the United States. The demonstrators also expressed their solidarity with the fraternal people of Palestine in the face of the gruesome massacre that was carried out in the refugee camps in Beirut.

From the moment it started the demonstration was subjected to police intervention. Police seized and took away the insignia of the organizing committee as well as banners and posters [that were carried by demonstrators]. The Public Order Brigade then attacked the demonstration from the rear, beating the demonstrators and preventing them from proceeding with their demonstration to the U.S. embassy to deliver a protest memorandum to the ambassador. The police force and the Public Order Brigade also prevented the demonstration from proceeding on its route to deliver a similar protest memorandum to the secretary general of the Arab League.

In view of the intransigent attitude of government representatives Brother Ahmed Mestiri, secretary general of the Movement of Socialist Democrats addressed demonstrators at the site.

In his address to the demonstrators Brother Ahmed Mestiri noted the government's attitude on this peaceful, popular demonstration. He said in particular, "It is shameful that Europeans in their own countries, in Rome, in Paris, in Belgium and in Greece, for example, can demonstrate to express their solidarity with the fighting people of Palestine and can condemn the Nazi methods of the Zionists and the horrible massacres that were carried out against unarmed fellow Palestinians. It is also shameful that Israelis in occupied Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv can demonstrate against Begin and his terrorist gang and we, the Arabs in Tunisia, cannot express our feelings on these dreadful massacres."

Mestiri added, "It is shameful for us Arabs to hear of demonstrations taking place in Israel itself, in Europe and all over the world except in the Arab homeland."

After reading the texts of the two memoranda that were addressed to the U.S. embassy in Tunisia and to the General Secretariat of the Arab League, Ahmed Mestiri

added that this action would not hurt Tunisia's reputation but that it would rather honor Tunisia and serve the highest interests of the country.

Mestiri said that the movement strongly protested the government's position of preventing the Tunisian people collectively from expressing in a peaceful way their solidarity with the fraternal people of Palestine.

Brother Mohamed Muwa'dah Detained

While this was going on policemen arrested a number of demonstrators. Among them was the assistant secretary general of the movement, Brother Mohamed Muwa'dah, who was roughed up in the course of being arrested. As soon as Ahmed Mestiri learned about this, he decided to hold a sit-in in Barcelona Square with all the demonstrators. The square was then surrounded by a large number of policemen and members of the Public Order Brigade. Brother Mohamed Muwa'dah was not released till about 2:30.

Brother Ahmed Mestiri then addressed the demonstrators, noting once again the government's negative attitude on this nationalistic demonstration and the violence and arrests that took place while it was going on. After announcing that the movement would assume responsibility for delivering the two memoranda, he asked the demonstrators to disperse quietly.

While they were gathered at Barcelona Square the demonstrators thought up several slogans. Of them we mention the following: "Palestine is Arab;" "Beirut, speak and report on the rulers who sold you short!" "Wash the stain, Arabs, wash the stain;" "Begin, assassin; Reagan, assassin;" (This was said in French). "Wave your hands for the cause: no colonialism and no reactionaries;" etc.

It is worth noting that at a late hour on Monday the government had blocked the circulation of a special issue of AL-MUSTAQBAL that was published by the movement after the Beirut massacre. That special issue included an appeal to the masses to take part in the demonstration. The appeal was made in the [following] headline: "Tomorrow, Tuesday, Our Movement Is in a Popular Demonstration Condemning the Beirut Massacre."

Newspapers of the world, particularly JEUNE AFRIQUE, LE MONDE and LIBERATION, talked about the demonstration that was carried out by our movement on Tuesday.

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CSO: 4504/52

GROWTH IN INVESTMENTS CHARTED

Tunis LE TEMPS in French 7 Oct 82 p 4

[Article: "Growth in Approved Investments"]

[Text] The first half of 1982 had bad points and good points. Among the former, we should note the continued decline in mining output. Among the latter, the growth of investments approved by the Investments Promotion Agency--number and cost of projects, number of jobs created--and the accelerated decentralization of these investments toward zone IV and, to a lesser extent, zone V. (See LE TEMPS, 3, 5 and 6 October issues, page 4).

During the first half of 1982, the Investments Promotion Agency (API) approved 1,272 projects, i.e. investments amounting to 271 million dinars and creating 23,758 jobs.

By sector, we note the following facts:

- In the chemical industry sector, 49 industrial projects were approved at the close of the first half of 1982; they represent an investment of 19.3 million dinars and 1,004 jobs. Compared with the same period in 1981, these figures show a decline in investments of approximately 68 percent; this is due to the fact that last year's figure had been inflated by the approval of the ICC [expansion unknown] project in Gafsa.
- The textile and leather industries show a large increase in the number of projects (334 new units, i.e. + 50.5 percent), in the investments total (38.7 million dinars, i.e. + 66.8 percent) and even in the number of jobs created (7,335, i.e. + 30 percent).
- During the same period, miscellaneous industries experienced a 45.5 percent growth in the number of projects (278 new units), a 39.8 percent growth in investments (38.7 million dinars), and a 19.8 percent growth in the number of jobs (3,805 new jobs). In the other sectors, we should note the increase of investments in construction materials, ceramics and glass (53.5 million dinars, i.e. + 83.2 percent) and, to a lesser extent, in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries (69.4 million dinars, i.e. 4.5 percent).

Comparative Statistical Data on Projects, Investments and Jobs Created. Projects Approved During the First Six Months of 1981 and 1982. Category: "Creation." Laws 74-74 and 81-56.

Zone	Number of Projects		Investments, million dinars		Number of Jobs Created	
	1981	1982	Percent Increase	1981	1982	Percent Increase
I	214	225	+ 5.1	19.9	21.1	+ 6.0
II	155	230	+ 48.4	22.7	30.3	+ 33.5
III	71	120	+ 69.0	23.8	27.3	+ 14.7
IV	134	220	+ 64.2	25.6	48.4	+ 89.1
V	102	156	+ 52.9	67.3*	18.9	- 71.9
Zone indefinite	14	-	-	4.2	-	-
				416	-	-

* The ICC project in Gafsa (55 million dinars) is included in the total investments for zone V.

Zone indetermined: this includes projects for which no site had been chosen yet at the time of approval.

Comparative Statistical Data, In Percent. First Six Months of 1981 and 1982.

Zones	Number of Projects		Investments		Number of Jobs Created 1981 1982
	1981	1982	1981	1982	
I and II	53.5	47.8	26.1	35.2	45.1
III, IV, V	44.5	52.2	71.4	64.8	52.1
Zone inde- termined	3.0	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0*	100.0	100.0*	100.0	100.0

[* as published]

Comparison of Projects, Investments and Jobs Created. Projects Approved During the First Six Months of 1981 and 1982. Laws 72-38, 81-56 and 74-74.

Sector	Number of Projects			Investments, Million Dinars			Number of Jobs Created		
	1981	1982	Percent Increase	1981	1982	Percent Increase	1981	1982	Percent Increase
Miscellaneous industries	191	278	+ 45.5	23.3	38.7	+ 39.8	3,175	3,805	+ 19.8
IAA [expansion unknown]	264	335	+ 26.9	47.8	51.7	+ 8.2	5,625	5,072	- 9.8
Construction materials, ceramics and glass	110	119	+ 8.2	29.2	53.5	+ 83.2	2,276	2,173	- 4.5
Mechanical and electrical engineering	159	157	- 1.3	66.3	69.4	+ 4.7	3,899	4,369	+ 12.1
Chemicals	38	49	+ 28.9	60.1	19.3	- 67.9	1,217	1,004	- 17.5
Textiles and leather	222	334	+ 50.5	23.2	38.7	+ 66.8	5,731	7,335	+ 30.0
Total	984	1,272	+ 29.3	249.9	271.3	+ 8.6	21,923	23,758	+ 8.4

(In Tons)

Mines

Mineral	Production			Domestic Sales			Exports		
	1st Half 1981	1st Half 1982	Percent Increase	1st Half 1981	1st Half 1982	Percent Increase	1st Half 1981	1st Half 1982	Percent Increase
Phosphates	2,524,000	2,238,000	- 8.8	1,668,000	1,609,000	- 3.6	530,000	589,000	+ 11.1
Iron	223,733	109,268	- 51	186,814	71,288	- 62	-	-	-
Lead concentrate	4,959	4,700	- 5	4,085	3,637	- 11	-	-	-
Lead metal	8,368	7,740	- 7.5	2,573	2,529	- 2	5,904	4,230	- 28
Zinc concentrate	7,482	8,368	+ 12	-	671	-	5,376	4,456	- 30
Fluorspar	16,909	20,123	+ 19	13,801	18,931	+ 37	-	-	-
Barytine	12,103	18,320	+ 51	16,220	13,863	- 15	-	-	-
Silver (in kg)	1,487	2,002	+ 34	9	244	+ 26.11	2,095	900	- 57

The distribution of projects approved in the first half of 1982 by zone leads to the following observations:

- As far as the number of approved projects is concerned, there are considerable increases in zones II (+ 48.4 percent), III (+ 69 percent), VI (+ 64 percent) and V (+ 53 percent); on the other hand, the increase in zone I was only 5.1 percent.
- As far as investments are concerned, zones IV (48.4 million dinars) and II (30.3 million dinars) experienced a considerable increase, respectively + 89 percent and + 33.5 percent. On the other hand, zone V experienced a considerable decline (- 72 percent) from 67.3 million dinars in the first half of 1981 to 18.9 million dinars in the first half of 1982. Note that 1981 investments include the ICC project at Gafsa (55 million dinars).
- As far as the number of [new] jobs is concerned, it was not as high in zones IV (+ 48 percent), II (+ 28.6 percent) and V (+ 12.5 percent).

The decentralized zones, zones III, IV and V, received 52.2 percent of the projects approved, compared with 44.5 percent in 1981 (first half-year), which represents 65 percent of the investments and 56.5 percent of the jobs.

For the second consecutive year, mining output declined. At the close of the first half of 1982, output is below that of the same period in 1981.

During the first half of 1982, phosphate production amounted to 2,238,000 tons, compared with 2,524,000 tons during the same period last year, i.e. an 8.8 percent decline. This decline is due, among other things, to a shortage of water in washing plants and to difficulties encountered in storing phosphates; export sales continue to be sluggish. Lead concentrate and lead metal production during these six months declined respectively by 5 and 7.5 percent, to 4,700 and 7,740 tons.

Zinc and fluorspar production was resumed earlier this year; they had declined in 1981. At the close of the first half of 1982, zinc concentrate production amounted to 8,368 tons, compared with 7,482 tons for the same period last year, i.e. an increase of 12 percent. During the first six months of 1982, fluorspar production amounted to 20,123 tons, i.e. 19 percent more than during the same period last year (16,909 tons).

Iron production, too, decreased considerably (- 51 percent): from 223,733 tons during the first half of 1981 to 109,268 tons this year.

As far as other ores are concerned, barytine production increased considerably (+ 51 percent) and silver production somewhat less (2,002 kg, i.e. a 34 percent increase).

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

MINISTRIES REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST 6 MONTHS OF YEAR

Sharjah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Sep 82 p 5

/Article by Muhammad Abu 'Abdah: "Government Projects During the 6-Month Period: Expenditures - 73.3 Percent, and Utilization - 49.4 Percent"/

/Text/ The Ministry of Public Works is in first place in expenditures and the Ministry of the Interior is in first place in utilization. The Ministry of Health is in last place in both expenditures and utilization.

1,280 housing units have been completed.

Abu Dhabi--During the first 6 months of this year the various ministries of the government spent a total of 726.7 million dirhams on their projects. They actually utilized the equivalent of 959.9 million dirhams of the total expenses of the investment program for this year, which amounted to 13,606,500,000 dirhams.

This was stated in the follow-up report, dealing with the implementation of the investment program, which was issued yesterday by the Ministry of Planning. The report pointed out the fact that, in spite of the fact that the budget was late in being published this year, the levels of expenditures and utilization during the first half of this year were considered to be good levels. Expenditures totalled about 73.3 percent, and utilization totalled 49.4 percent of the total funds allocated.

The report stated that there was an increase in the volume of expenditures during the first half of this year over last year which totalled 216 million dirhams, and also an increase in the volume of utilization which totalled 358.5 million dirhams. This indicates that during the first half of this year there was progress in the course of work being carried out in connection with the projects.

The report stated that the Ministries of Education, Electricity and Water, Communications, Health, the Interior, Agriculture, and Public Works accounted for 80 percent of the total expenses of the investment program. Their share amounted to 10,907,600,000 dirhams, out of a total in funds

allocated which amounted to 1,950,300,000 dirhams /as published/. It is estimated that total expenditures for the first 6 months of this year by these ministries were 79.92 percent, whereas total utilization expenditures were 88.36 percent. This means that the share of the other ministries and institutions of all of the elements of the investment program was not more than 20 percent.

The report pointed out that the importance of these ministries stems from the fact that they concern broad sectors of individuals. This is attributable to the type of services which they provide to the various individuals, establishments, and companies.

The report stated that the Ministry of Education, during the first 6 months of this year, spent 84.6 million dirhams, utilized 10.07 million dirhams, had funds totalling 214.1 million dirhams, and had total expenses of 230.2 million dirhams. The Ministry of Electricity and Water, during this same period of time, spent 232.1 million dirhams, utilized 380.3 million dirhams, had funds totalling 500 million dirhams, and had total expenses of 3.196 billion dirhams. The Ministry of Communications spent 51.6 million dirhams, utilized 162.8 million dirhams, had funds totalling 300 million dirhams, and had expenses totalling 2,065,700,000 dirhams. The Ministry of Health spent 19.9 million dirhams, utilized 22.9 million dirhams, had funds totalling 148 million dirhams, and had total expenses of 1,367,300,000 dirhams. The Ministry of the Interior spent 77.5 million dirhams, utilized 101.9 million dirhams out of funds totalling 195 million dirhams, and had total expenses of 1,015,400,000 dirhams. The Ministry of Public Works spent 115.1 million dirhams, utilized 79.6 million dirhams, had funds totalling 185 million dirhams, and total expenses of 962.4 million dirhams. Thus the sum total of the expenses of the projects of these six ministries was 10,907,600,000 dirhams, their funds totalled 1,542,100,000 dirhams, and of this amount there were 580.8 million dirhams of expenditures, and a total of 848.2 million dirhams was utilized. That is to say, the percentage of expenditures was 37.67 percent, and the percentage of utilization was 55.01 percent. The report pointed out that the total expenses of the projects of the other ministries were 2,698,900,000 dirhams, funds allocated for them totalled 408.2 million dirhams, expenditures were 145.9 million dirhams, and a total of 111.7 million dirhams was utilized. This means that the percentage of expenditures was 35.74 percent, and the percentage of utilization was 27.36 percent.

The average monthly expenditure on the programs of the six ministries during the first 6 months of this year totalled 96.8 million dirhams, whereas the average monthly utilization was 141.36 million dirhams. The percentage of monthly expenditure was 37.6 percent, and /the percentage of monthly/ utilization was 55 percent. The low percentage of expenditure is attributable to the fact that, since the /time that the/ budget began being issued this year, a policy of controlling the volume of expenditures has been followed. Also, the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Electricity and Water are at the top of the list among the ministries in terms of utilization and expenditures. They are followed by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry

of the Interior, and the Ministry of Health is in last place as far as expenditures and utilization are concerned. The percentages of expenditure and utilization for the other ministries of the government were modest ones--the expenditure percentage being 35.7 percent and the utilization percentage being 27.3 percent.

The report by the Ministry of Planning pointed out the following concerning the situation with regard to performance and implementation in the ministries:

1. Ministry of Education

Total expenses this year for the projects of the Ministry of Education, implemented by the Ministry of Public Works, were 2,258,200,000 dirhams. They were allocated funds totalling 194.1 million dirhams. The total volume of internal expenditures on these projects during the first half of this year was 72.5 million dirhams, that is, 37 percent of the funds allocated, whereas expenditures on these projects during the same time period last year totalled 135 million dirhams. This decrease in expenditures on these projects is attributable to the result of the policy of controlling expenditures which was followed during the preparation of the budget. The volume of utilization during the first half of this year totalled 88.6 million dirhams. This is approximately equal to half of the volume of utilization for the same time period last year. Some of the most important projects which were implemented during the first half of this year are the following:

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi--an elementary school with 12 classrooms, at West 52/1, in Abu Dhabi; two elementary schools at East 3 and West 52; an elementary school in al-'Ayn in the Umm Ghafah area; and a school at Mazyad in /the District of/ al-'Ayn.

The Emirate of Dubai--an elementary school at al-Najmah in Dubai.

The Emirate of Ra's al-Khaymah--an elementary school with 24 classrooms for girls, at al-Khazzan /the reservoir/; a preparatory /junior high/ school at al-Rams; and a preparatory /junior high/ school at al-Ma'rid.

Concerning projects implemented by /the Ministry of Education/, the volume of expenditures and utilization during the first half of the year 1982 was 12.1 million, which was 61 percent of the allocated funds. Work is in progress to provide classrooms for remote areas and to perform maintenance on school buildings.

2. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

/Information concerning/ projects implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing /for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries/ is as follows:

Expenditures on projects of the ministry during the 6-month period totalled about 3.1 million dirhams, or approximately 21 percent of the funds allocated. Utilization totalled 4.1 million dirhams, or 28 percent. This percentage of implementation is considered to be low in comparison with previous years. This

is basically attributable to the fact that work did not begin on most of the new projects for 1981 because the procedures concerning the contracting for these projects had not been completed. On the basis of this, it is expected that these percentages of implementation will improve during the second half of 1982 since it is expected that implementation of some of the projects will begin during this period. It is clear that, in spite of the low volume of implementation for the current year, it was higher than it was during the same time period last year. Expenditures for 1981 were about 1.7 million dirhams, and they went up to 3.1 million dirhams in 1982. This represents an increase of about 82 percent. On the other hand, the increase in utilization was greater. It went up from 1.7 million /dirhams in 1981/ to 4.1 million /dirhams in 1982/. This means that its increase was more than two-fold.

As for projects implemented by the Ministry /of Agriculture and Fisheries itself/, the report points out that the volume of implementation is still low in comparison with the funds allocated. However, it was noted that most of its projects are either being implemented or contractual agreements have nearly been reached concerning them. The volume of implementation totalled 37.8 million /dirhams/, or 21 percent of the funds. Of this amount, 9.8 million dirhams were spent on loans, and this represents only 12 percent of the funds allocated for this. The reason why so little was spent on loans is attributable to the fact that the /budget/ article dealing with agricultural loans was not implemented, in spite of the fact that what was spent on the purchasing of seed and fertilizers amounted to more than what was spent on the loans--even though its percentage of the funds /allocated/ was small, only being 23 percent. Moreover, some of the projects have made great strides as far as implementation is concerned. This is true of the projects concerning the production of fruit-tree seedlings, the digging of wells, the preservation and consolidation of small ravines, and studies concerning fish resources. One notes the high volume of implementation during this time period in 1982 in comparison with the same time period during 1981. This was true in spite of the low percentage of implementation during this last time period, as we have pointed out before. Moreover, the data concerning implementation during this time period in the 2 years concerned show an increase in the volume of implementation from approximately 31.3 million dirhams /in 1981/ to 37.8 million dirhams in 1982. This represents an increase of approximately 21 percent. This /increase also/ is reflected in the fact that the percentage of implementation with regard to funds allocated went up from 17 percent to 21 percent.

3. Ministry of Health

Total expenses for the projects /of the Ministry of Health/ amounted to 1,353,300,000 dirhams. In view of the fact that no new projects were scheduled, all of the projects of the Ministry of Health are considered to be completion projects. A total of 143 million dirhams was allocated as funds for implementation in 1982.

A total of 19.3 million dirhams was spent, and this constitutes 13 percent of the funds allocated for the projects. One thing which should be mentioned is the fact that total expenditures for the same period of time last year were 32.8 million dirhams. This shows that the percentage of expenditures this year was much less when compared with last year. The reason for this is attributable to the allocation of 68 million dirhams for the East Coast Hospital in al-Fujayrah and the Saqr /falcon/ Hospital in Ra's al-Khaymah, in addition to the fact that work was not begun on a number of projects since their site plans were not delivered to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

With regard to actual utilization, a total of 22.3 million dirhams was utilized during the first 6 months of this year. This represents 16 percent of the funds allocated. However, this total was low if compared to the same period of time last year, when 45.1 million dirhams were utilized.

A total of 600,000 dirhams was spent on the replacement and renovation project for the projects of the Ministry of Health which will be implemented by it. This is more than what was spent during the first 6 months of last year, when the total spent was 400,000 dirhams.

4. Ministry of Communications

There was a great difference between the volume of financial implementation (expenditures) and material implementation (utilization) during the first half of this year. Whereas the utilization achieved exceeded the funds allocated during the above-mentioned period--having totalled 162.8 million dirhams, or 54 percent of the funds--we find that actual expenditures during this same period of time covered only one-third of the utilization achieved, and consequently the funds allocated. These expenditures amounted to 51.6 million dirhams, or about 17 percent of the funds. The reason for the high volume of utilization achieved is attributed to the high percentage of implementation in connection with the al-Fujayrah port project. Utilization in this project represents 28 percent of the total utilization. This was greatly in excess of the funds allocated for it. The low rate of expenditures is attributable to two basic reasons: The first of these reasons is the delay in the financial settling of accounts of the al-Fujayrah port project--settling of accounts which is taking place via the Office of the Head of State. The second reason is the lack of utilization and expenditure on the two largest items in the road projects, and these are Items Number 724 and 731. Allocations for these projects represent about 57 percent of the total allocations of the ministry. Its percentage of expenditure of its funds on the first item was only 17 percent, and was only 4 percent on the second item.

5. Ministry of the Interior

Expenses of the ministry's projects implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing totalled about 169.9 million dirhams. Of this amount, about 112.3 million dirhams were utilized in previous years, and this has left 57.6 million dirhams, which represent the remaining expenses of these projects. In addition to this, 15 million dirhams of funds were allocated to /these

projects/ during this year. The volume of actual expenditures on these projects during the first half of this year totalled about 18.7 million dirhams. This means that, during this period of time, expenditures exceeded all of the funds allocated for the whole year. This definitely indicates that the volume of these expenditures was not made on material work being implemented during the first half of the year. It is assumed that there were sums of money which were due to be paid in 1981 and which were paid by the ministry to contractors in 1982.

In spite of all of this, the volume of this implementation, in comparison with what the situation was in 1981, has been very delayed. However, in comparison with funds allocated, it has exceeded them. The same has been true in the case of utilization. The volume of utilization amounted to approximately 24.9 million dirhams, that is, it was 9.9 million dirhams more. This only relates to projects currently being worked on, and there are five such projects. Work on the other projects has been finished, and they are nearly in the stage of final completion and being turned over to the ministry concerned.

Total expenses of the projects of the ministry being implemented by /the ministry itself/ were about 845.5 million dirhams. During previous years 92 million dirhams of this amount were spent, and this has left a total of 853.5 million dirhams. This year funds of 180 million dirhams have been allocated /to the ministry/. During the first half of this year, actual expenditures on these projects totalled about 58.8 million dirhams, that is, 33 percent of the total funds allocated. The volume of implementation during this time period is considered to be well ahead of what it was /during the same time period/ in 1981. However, when compared with the funds allocated, we see that it does not equal even one-third of these funds. The increase this year is estimated as being about 40 million dirhams. The volume of utilization totalled approximately 77 million dirhams, that is, 43 percent of the total funds. This amount is approximately 58.3 million dirhams more than the amount for the same time period last year. A review of the course of performance and expenditures tells us that most of the ministry's projects were received in final form or in initial form. This was especially true of the projects on which work had begun years ago. However, bidding for most of the projects which were included for the first time last year was delayed, and work /on these projects/ still has not begun.

For this reason we hope that the ministry will continue with its progressive and firm steps to increase the rates and levels of implementation as we have always seen this ministry do in the past. We hope that the ministry will overcome all problems and obstacles in connection with implementation in order to succeed in implementing the projects within the deadlines set for them.

We can also state to responsible officials and technical personnel in this ministry that the volume of expenditures and the volume of implemtnation reflect the fact that work is going well in the case of the projects currently being worked on. These projects--about 43 projects out of an original total of 78 projects--are nearly at the completion stage.

State Security Apparatus

In 1982, the volume of total expenses of the projects of the State Security Apparatus was about 220.7 million dirhams. Funds of 40 million dirhams were allocated for /these projects/, that is, 23 percent of the total funds.

6. Ministry of Public Works and Housing

Total expenses of the ministry's projects this year amounted to 962.4 million dirhams. In previous years, 623.6 million dirhams of this amount were implemented, and about 554.8 million dirhams have been left over. It is noted that the volume of sums of money left over, in addition to what was implemented, exceeds the total expenses. The reason for this is that some of the projects were introduced without /accompanying/ expenses, such as additions to family housing and other projects which have been concluded and for which there remains only to pay some small sums that are due. This year 185 million dirhams were allocated for the projects of this ministry. During the first half of this year there were actual expenditures of about 115.1 million dirhams on the projects. This is a relatively high percentage if one takes into consideration the general rate of implementation in all of the ministries during this time period. This rate is also relatively high in comparison with the volume of what the ministry implemented during the first half of last year since it is 34.9 million dirhams more /than what the ministry implemented last year/.

Among the projects implemented during the first half of the year are 40 low-income housing units in al-Tawiyayn, a mobile laboratory for testing materials, maintenance of the buildings of the ministries complex in al-Batin, 20 low-income housing units in Khatt, the building of 1,612 low-income housing units and 212 sitting rooms for the Shihuh tribes in Ra's al-Khaymah, and some jobs involving replacement and renovation. Also implemented were many low-income housing projects (1,400 low-income housing units plus 187 additional units). They are distributed as follows:

1. Emirate of Dubai - 50 housing units in al-Rashidiyah.
2. Emirate of Sharjah - 148 housing units in Sharjah.
3. Emirate of 'Ajman - 145 units.
4. Emirate of Umm al-Qaywayn - 30 units.
5. Emirate of Ra's al-Khaymah - 520 units.
6. Emirate of al-Rujayrah - 386 units.

Thus the total number of units on which work was completed by 30 June 1982 was about 1,280. Preparations have already been made to start the bidding for contracts to build most of the new housing units. There will be 2,000 such housing units, and so far work has not begun on them. Utilization of the funds allocated has totalled about 53 percent, and this is 3.4 million

dirhams more than for the same period last year. Moreover, we hope that the Ministry of Public Works and Housing will continue with its progressive and firm steps to raise the rates and levels of implementation as we have seen this ministry do in the past. We hope that the ministry will overcome all problems and obstacles concerning implementation in order to succeed in the implementation of the projects within the deadlines set for them since this will be of direct benefit to our citizens.

7. Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs, and Awqaf

Total expenses for projects of the ministry amounted to 385.4 million dirhams, and in 1982 28.2 million dirhams were allocated /for the projects/. Of this amount, 17.3 million dirhams were allocated for the justice sector, that is, about 61 percent. The remaining 10.9 million dirhams were allocated to the sector of Islamic affairs and awqaf.

A total of 10.6 million dirhams were spent during the first 6 months, that is, 38 percent. This means that more was spent than during the same period last year (1981) when expenditures by 30 June 1981 totalled about 7.3 million dirhams. Most of the expenditures during the first 6 months of this year were on justice sector projects, especially the Ministry of Justice building and the Higher Federal Court building in Abu Dhabi. The low rate of total expenditures on the projects of the ministry is attributable to the fact that work has not yet begun on the projects involving the mosques because sites for them were not available or the designs for them had not been made.

As for utilization achieved in connection with the ministry's projects, it totalled 13.6 million dirhams during the first 6 months of 1982. This is also more than the utilization achieved during the same period of time last year, when the figure was 8.4 million dirhams. It is anticipated that there will be noticeable progress in the utilization achieved during the coming period since work will begin on a series of new projects concerning which there was no utilization during the first half of this year.

Concerning the project for repairing and maintaining mosques which the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs, and Awqaf is implementing, work had not yet begun /on this project/ by the end of the first 6-month period of this year.

8. Ministry of Electricity and Water

The expenses of the electricity and water projects implemented by the Ministry of Electricity and Water in 1982 have totalled 3,196,600,000 dirhams, that is, 502.8 million dirhams more than expenses were for these projects in 1981, when the total was 2,693,800,000 dirhams.

This year 500 million dirhams were allocated as funds for these projects. This is slightly less than the funds allocated for the projects in 1981, when the total was 510.5 million dirhams. As for actual expenditures on these projects during the first half of 1982, a total of approximately 232.1

million dirhams was spent. This represents 46 percent of the funds allocated for them. This means that expenditures of the first 6 months of this year were more than three times as great as expenditures during the same time period in 1981, when expenditures were only 74.2 million dirhams. This means that expenditures were only 15 percent of the funds allocated last year.

The same picture emerges when we compare utilization in connection with these projects during the first half of this year and the same time period last year. The volume of utilization exceeded the volume of expenditures. It totalled approximately 380.3 million dirhams, and this represents a very high percentage--76 percent--of the funds allocated. So the rate of utilization for the first half of this year was about three and one-half times as great as the utilization during the same time period in 1981 when utilization was only 86.7 million dirhams. Moreover, we should also bear in mind that, of the total of 84 electricity and water projects for 1982, funds have only been allocated for 14 of the projects since they are projects which have been implemented and the Ministry of Electricity and Water decided not to take them off the list for the 1982 budget. Consequently, during this time period, there were no expenditures and there was no utilization in connection with these projects. The high rates of expenditure and utilization in connection with these projects reflect the fact that work is going along well in the projects currently being worked on--39 projects out of an original total of 84 projects. Furthermore, it is considered that 30 projects have already been completed. Moreover, work has not yet begun in connection with about 15 projects.

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